密勒氏評論報

MILLARD'S

# REVIEW

## OF THE FAR EAST

*Published Weekly*

*at Shanghai China*

**Saturday August 9th 1919**

The Senate and the Treaty—Observations
*By T. R. Jernigan*

## How Japan's Policy is Undermining Her Position in China
*By Hollington K. Tong*

China's Cotton Spinning and Growing Situation
*By A. B. Rosenfeld*

The Porcelain and Pottery Industry at Ching-te-chen
*By Frank B. Lenz*

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**Vol. IX No. 10**

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## Business Opportunities

(*Continued from issue of July 19.*)

No. 69—National Export & Import Company, 115 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, desires to make connections with firms in China that export Chinese feathers, vegetable oils and nuts to America. Is also in a position to export to China steel, iron, machinery and general products.

No. 70—Geisman, Musliner & Brightman, Inc., 27 Spruce Street, New York, cable address "Geisman—Spruce St.—New York," desire agent in China for line of leather suitable for shoe and boot manufacturing and the classes of leather used in the manufacture of pocket-books, hand bags, cases, money-folders, wallets, etc. Handle kid, cabretta, sheep and other shoe leathers, goat, persian, sheep, skivers, fancy leathers and hatters' leathers.

No. 71—Mercury Steel Products Company, 256 Broadway, New York, desires agents in China for iron and steel products, hosiery, ribbons, hand-bags; leather, silk, cotton and canvas gloves; confectioners extracts, perfumes and toilet waters, organs, pianos, player-pianos, dyestuffs, etc.

No. 72—Chicago Curled Hair Company, 2301-2333 S. Paulina Street, Chicago, cable address "Curlco-Chicago," desires agents in China for curled hair for the manufacture of mattresses and upholstered articles.

No. 73—J. M. Tees, 311 California Street, San Francisco, Cable address, "Tees-San Francisco," is interested in the purchase of pale Hankow wood oil in barrels and cases, payment to be made on letter of credit basis in favor of sellers. Also interested in the importation of dessicated egg yolk and hen albumen.

No. 74—Horwich, Vitkin Company, Chicago, cable address "Howich-Chicago," is interested in the purchase in China of hides, bristles and hair.

No. 75—T. Manuel Alvarez, 69 Peru 71, Buenos Aires, cable address "Egaled," desires to make connection with American or European firm in China for exports to Brazil of rice, sugar, spices, teas and other articles that may be sold in the Argentine Republic. Stands ready to furnish suitable references as to business standing.

No. 76—The American Consulate-General at Shanghai has received from the Department of State at Washington, D. C., a list of American manufacturers of dyes that was commpiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. This list may be seen by persons interested in this trade.

No. 77—The California Paint Company of Oakland, Cal; announces that its president, O. S. Orrick, is now in the Orient for the purpose of establishing an agency for their paints, varnishes, roofing, etc.

No 78—J. M. Roddie Company, Inc., 524 Washington Street, San Francisco, Pacific coast representative of some of the largest American dry color and aniline dye manufacturers, who also carry a full line of red and white lead both dry and in oil, resin, turpentine, paint, oil, varnishes, paste, colors, etc., desires representation in China.

No. 79—Perry Oliver Hanson of Tai-an-fu, Shantung Province, writes that Chinese merchants in his vicinity have available 4,000 tons of shelled peanuts at prices of Mex. five and six cents a catty big money. Mr. Hanson will be glad to place firms in touch with Chinese dealers.

No. 80—Chas. Emmerich & Company, Huron and Kingsbury Streets, Chicago, Cable address "Emmerich—Chicago," manufacturers of fine pillows, is in market for feathers. Firms in China are urged to write or cable offers. Wish to buy immediately. Rated A in Thomas Register.

No. 81—Nomura & Company, Nagoya, Japan, Cable address "Nomuraco," is in the market for China wood oil, and other vegetable oils, Chinese hen egg albumen, yolk, both spray and granular and powdered whole egg, also Chinese straw braid and straw hats.

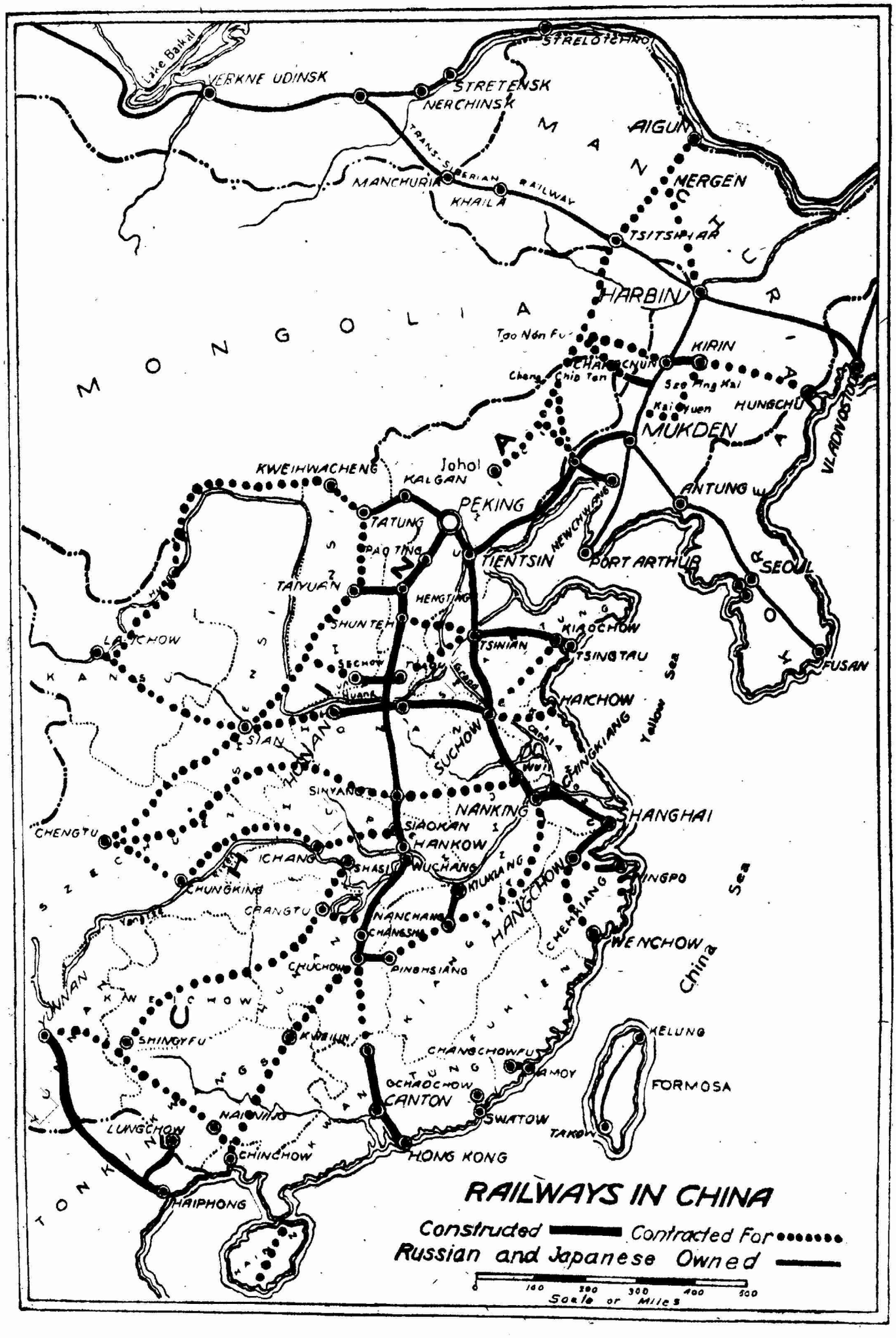
No. 82—K. Yura & Company, importers and exporters, of Osaka, Japan, Cable address "Yura," desires to make connections with firms in China.

No. 83—Gerin, Drevard & Cie., Canton, China, Cable address "Gerin," desires to purchase egg products that are "good to pass the American government specifications."

No 84—Pacific Foreign Trade Company, 405-406 Fay Building, Los Angeles, Cal., cable address "Fortraco," desires to act as American agent for firm in China to supply machinery of all kinds, ectrical elequipment, structural steel, iron, canned and dried fruits, Olive oil, etc.

No. 85—Calumet Baking Powder Company, 4100-4124 Fillmore Street, Chicago, desires information regarding the market in China for its product. Desires agent in China for the sale of baking-ing powders, company being one of largest American manufacturers of this product.

(*To be Continued*)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# REVIEW
## OF THE FAR EAST
# 密勒氏評論報

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙　　大正六年六月九日第三種郵便物認可

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES


THE following statement of Senator Sherman made in the Senate at Washington, carried by the *Asahi* Service, has received much attention from all classes of the Chinese people who believe that this view represents the general American opinion with regard to the Shantung settlement in America:

> "America should refuse to recognize the clause in the peace treaty regarding the Shantung question as its stipulations are contrary to the impartial attitude so often declared by the Allies. The clause relating to Shantung as provided for in the treaty is simply to put up Japan in Shantung in place of Germany so that she may clatter her sword before the world. The appearance of a Germany in Asia would mean the driving away of all her competitors from Asia and her monopoly of all commercial interests. Moreover, as the Anglo-Japanese interests in the Far East are identical, America must pay careful attention as regards the safety of the Philippines."

The last sentence of Senator Sherman's statement has particularly caused much discussion in Chinese circles. Views are divided. One section of the Chinese expresses the belief that unless he is in possession of some confidential information concerning a fresh secret treaty between Japan and Great Britain concluded after the signing of the peace treaty in Europe, Senator Sherman would not have made such a bold declaration in the Senate. He made it in diplomatic language, and the meaning of it could not be mistaken. A large number of the Chinese believe that Japan and Great Britain might have made a new secret treaty whereby the safety of the Philippines is threatened either in the near future or in the

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remote future. They consider such a treaty as not unlikely in view of the secret treaty made in 1917 between Great Britain and Japan disposing of China's territory to Japan. They argue that if British statesmen of imperialistic tendency had given away China's territory to Japan they would not hesitate to give away America's territory if that would serve their private purposes. In this connection, it is interesting to examine into the Oriental Colonization Corporation, a Japanese firm, which was organized long before the annexation of Korea, and which has been recently granted by the Japanese government another charter for undertaking colonization works in Siberia, Manchuria, Chihli, Shantung, Kiangsu, and the *Philippine Islands*! Is there any association between the identity of Japanese and British interests in Asia and the Oriental Colonization Corporation? Secret diplomacy is still in vogue. In spite of the League of Nations, it is extensively practised especially by those nations which have been the loudest in denouncing it, says the Chinese press.

ANOTHER section of the Chinese holds the opposite view. They are of the opinion that a new secret treaty between Great Britain and Japan is impossible. The reason they give is that the British government in the future will have to shape its policy in conformity with the wishes of her colonies; none of these colonies is pro-Japanese in sentiment; and all of them are opposing any attempt to bind the mother country to Japan by any legal instrument afresh. Canada is as anti-Japanese as can be, it is said, on account of the immigration question. Australia is like-wise anti-Japanese, threatened as she is by Japan's possession of the former German islands north of the equator. India is in perpetual fear of the visit of Japanese agitators and its government has deported quite a number of Japanese who have been found to have been urging the Indians to revolt against British rule. Hongkong and other colonies of Great Britain are no less anti-Japanese; Britons there hold the same view of Japanese menace to their trade in Asia as their compatriots on the China coasts. It will be the height of madness for the British government to go against the wishes of her colonies which are growing in influence and independence and run the risk of their breaking away. This section of the Chinese who hold the above view declare that they cannot believe that any secret understanding has existed so soon after the signing of the peace treaty in Europe. Be this as it may, interesting discussions of this question initiated by Senator Sherman, pro and con, are proceeding with increased interest in Chinese intelligent circles.

A LARGE and well-known American manufacturer for several years has been selling his product in China through the agency of a Japanese concern. Although in fairly close touch with his agents, the American manufacturer was ignorant of the fact that the salesmen of the Japanese import and export house were telling the Chinese consumers that the product was of Japanese manufacture. Then came the Chinese boycott against all things Japanese. Chinese patriotic societies issued large posters containing a reprint of the Japanese "Twenty-one" demands of 1915 and down in the corner of the poster appeared a notice to the effect that "these products are of Japanese manufacture and should be boycotted by all patriotic Chinese." Since the date of the posting of that circular the sales of the American company in question throughout China have practically been at a standstill, and this in spite of strenuous efforts that have been made by the American manufacturer to acquaint the Chinese with the fact that his product, "although handled by Japanese interests," is manufactured in the United States. The only response that he has been able to get from the Chinese is that they are quite willing to assist the American manufacturer, provided "he will make an effort to change his agency."

A LARGE American import and export house doing business in China has as one of its agencies, the product of a well-known manufacturer of Great Britain. The product has always sold well in China and enjoys an excellent reputation with the Chinese trade. The reputation of the product is so excellent that recently the Japanese began putting on the market an imitation, so well imitated that there is very little difference in the trade mark. As a matter of fact the only difference is in the name of the firm, the picture, coloring and everything else being an out-and-out steal of the British mark. The American import and export house, as soon as it discovered the deception, attempted to take action against the Japanese manufacturer under the terms of the American-Japanese treaty providing for the mutual protection of trade marks for merchandise sold in China. American officials were prevented from taking the desired action because of the fact that the product in question, although handled by an American firm, was not of American manufacture. Whether the firm in question has been able to obtain satisfaction through British official organs is not known. The point to this is that the time has about arrived for the Powers to take concerted action on the subject of trade mark and copyright protection in China. This case and the one noted in the proceeding paragraph give some little idea of the present mess that manufacturers selling in China are in. And then there is still another side to the matter:

CHINA is developing rapidly in an industrial way. The boycott against Japanese merchandise has had the effect of spurring the Chinese to become economically independent of Japan and manufacturing enterprises are springing up everywhere, especially in the low-priced lines that Japanese manufacturers have been selling in China in the last five years. China now has about half as many cotton spindles as are in operation in Japan, and persons close to the trade predict that China in five years, providing the machinery can be obtained, will equal the output of Japan. The Chinese manufacturer who desires for instance to manufacture soap, wants to put out his new product under a trade mark. He adopts a mark and after a few months finds he has imitated an American, British or French brand. We will give the Chinese manufacturer the benefit of the doubt, rather than charge him with consciously imitating a well-known and established brand. In the line of soap products, we venture the guess that in America and England alone at least 5,000 trade marks for soap have been registered. It may be 50,000. The Chinese manufacturer finds himself "up against it" in selecting a trade mark that somebody somewhere else in the world has not already registered. At present there is no machinery whereby the Chinese manufacturer may find out whether he is encroaching on somebody else's preserve, except at great expense for attorney's fees and loss of time. After he places his new product on the market, he may soon find himself involved in litigation with a half dozen nations, and the end is bankruptcy. This naturally does not improve his feeling of friendship for foreigners and their ways. The present practice on the part of American and British merchants in prosecuting Chinese dealers *who handle* imitations (probably of Japanese manufacture) of their merchandise is also not calculated to improve the feelings of the Chinese shopkeeper toward foreign merchandise. It makes him still more conservative toward articles of foreign manufacture, and in the end hurts the sale of all foreign merchandise in China—at a time when these things are tremendously needed in China in its critical period of development and reconstruction. So to use a well-worn term, It is high time that China and the Powers get together and settle this matter.

PENDING a settlement of the trade mark mess, which may come in one year or fifty, the foreign manufacturer or merchant selling in China has available at the present time one good method of protection—and that is publicity. Chinese merchants already have developed this method to a considerable extent, and it works like this: When one Chinese dealer imitates the product of another, the original owner of

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the mark publishes a notice in the papers to the effect that he originated the "chop" on a certain date and then proceeds to take the public into his confidence regarding the alleged imitation. According to reliable Chinese sources, this method has served as an effective substitute for the customary legal action that foreigners use. So since we are doing business in China, why not use the Chinese method and tell the Chinese about our trade marks. In other words if we are selling breakfast food, shoes, or piece goods in China, let us advertise our trade marks. Then when a Chinese or Japanese manufacturer desires to produce a similar article, they will know at least what to avoid in the matter of trade mark selection. The imitator of "Pirate" cigarettes doesn't get much sympathy either in a court of law or before the larger court of public opinion, for the reason that the British-American Tobacco Company has seen fit to make its product thoroughly known in China and has benefited in Chinese goodwill accordingly. Very few reputable Chinese shopkeepers indeed would knowingly accept an out-and-out imitation of this well-known brand, and the disreputable ones are easily handled. The American, British, French or other foreign merchant who sells goods in China without advertising his trade mark is courting trouble, for how in the name of common sense are we to expect a population, eighty per cent illiterate, to be able to choose between

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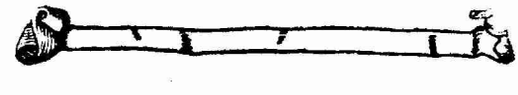
the genuine and the clever imitation. In America it recently has been held in a court of law that the owner of a trade mark who does not make his trade mark known through publicity, hasn't much recourse when a competitor unconsciously imitates that trade mark. One of the first questions that a judge ought to ask when a trade mark violation case comes before him is: "What has the original owner of this mark done to let the public know that it belongs to him?"

THE Chinese political situation is growing so complicated that President Hsu Shih-chang, though possessing an abundance of official experience, needs more capable and experienced assistants. This is the sane observation of a number of friendly foreign diplomats in China, who comprehend the political complications and party intrigues of the country. At such a time as the present, when the An Fu Club, a political party which is by no means friendly to the President, is trying to dominate the situation, and the 1919 Club, a minority party, is unable to offer any effective opposition, and when Japan is attempting to dominate the country, Russian Bolsheviks are threatening to invade the country, and Great Britain is pressing the Tibetan question; the position of the Chinese Chief Executive, in the opinion of sympathetic diplomats, is by no means an easy one. Only by calling to his aid those Chinese statesmen who have a breadth of vision, are unselfish and understand the international situation, can President Hsu succeed in solving both the perplexing national and international problems which are facing China. With their assistance he can frame a policy, and persistently carry it out once it is framed, irrespective of the change of circumstances and of strong opposition. The office the President of China occupies is so important that it is not sufficient to have merely a staff of loyal and faithful secretaries to assist him.

IT appears further necessary that the President should maintain an impartial attitude towards all parties—which he is doing—and that at the same time he should have the support of a party which represents the people and works for the national welfare. Unfortunately such a party is non-existent at the present. Not a few foreigners have raised the question: Why is it that a new party other than the "1919 Club" to fight the An Fu Club cannot be quickly organized and that patriotic leaders are rather reluctant to come forth and undertake its organization? The only answer most of the Chinese can give in reply to this inquiry is: Things are moving slowly in China, and such a party will develop in due course. In the meantime, things have gone from bad to worse, and the country is in great danger of losing its independence. To foreign observers it seems opportune for some really patriotic Chinese leaders to launch a popular movement for the organization of a new national party to save the country from the fate of Korea and to back up the President in his efforts to restore internal peace and protect China's sovereignty. Such a party will have to fight militarism and especially Japanese militarism. Militarism in Europe appears to have been relegated to the background for the time being, but militarism under the paternal protection of Japan has raised its head in Asia. Efforts were made some few months ago to organize a party having the protection of the national interests as its platform, and the REVIEW devoted considerable space to a discussion of them, but unfortunately they resulted only in the creation of the "1919 Club," which is not big enough to measure strength with the powerful An Fu Club which has the financial support of Japan and the Chinese militarists who are afraid of neither God nor devil. The country certainly stands in need of a new party to work for its welfare and to back up the President in every way which is dictated by national interests. From that party the President may draw his staff of assistants of the highest intellect and the greatest experience.



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# Correction

In last week's issue of the REVIEW dated August 2, in Paragraph 23 on page 332, the statement appeared:

> "that Japan was using her position in Shantung and her control of the Chinese post offices in Shantung and elsewhere in China for the purpose of, etc."

This phrase should have read as follows:

> "that Japan was using her position in Shantung and her control of the *Chinese Customs offices and the Japanese post offices* in Shantung and elsewhere in China for the purpose of, etc."

# Correspondence

## Chinese Students in Japan Should be Recalled

EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW:

THERE are so many grievances against Japan just now, that I hesitate to introduce another. I have been in Japan for the past few weeks, giving a great deal of time to association with the Chinese students here in Tokio. There are about five thousand of them in Japan altogether and more than four thousand of them are here in Tokio.

My little experience here has convinced me that it is a most doubtful wisdom that prompts the continuance of the present educational contract with the Japanese government. The opinion of others who have been in touch with the situation much longer bears this out. There is also a growing conviction in the same direction on the part of many of the students here. Many students, an unusual number this summer, are leaving their studies here and returning home with the purpose of opposing the coming of other students for study in Japan.

Personally I have no quarrel with the students who want to come to Japan for study. If they think they are getting the real thing, let them come. They are not getting the real thing, though, I fear. They get the theory, but never more than an occasional peep do they get into the factories and mills of the country. Diplomas are given to many of them for value received in silver rather than for the work that such diplomas are supposed to represent. They go to classes if they want to, if not they stay away, but the diplomas are awarded, nevertheless. The thought that most of the men here have is to prepare for political life in China, and a diploma is too much of an open sesame into that life in China. The number of men among the students here who frankly admit the superficial nature of the work they are required to

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do is surprising. The only men who seem to be really doing good work and getting value for their money are the medical students. Others are studious and getting all they can, but it is because they are the kind they are not because of the system of education here.

Of the more than four thousand students in Tokio now fully half of them are not in the colleges of Japan. They are pursuing private preparatory studies. They are subject to no control. No restraints, moral or physical, surround most of them. They are just here footloose to live where and how they please. You can imagine the results that would naturally come into the lives of young boys from seventeen to twenty-two or three under such circumstances. The hostels they live in are frequently nothing more than houses of prostitution. The prostitute districts of Tokio, and other Japanese cities, are the most attractive residential districts in the city. Aside from the right and wrong, the immoral and moral side of the situation, I think of the material effect of such a situation not on the individuals involved, but on China.

The country is up in righteous indignation against Japan and the leaders who have made binding and humiliating contracts with her, but she is sending thousands of the best of her future leaders to Japan every year, not to be prepared for the best leadership, but to be physically undermined, to become steeped in the immoral thought and practices of the country, many to become physical wrecks, and many others to become advocates of the Japanese system of prostitution and immorality for their own country.

The best thing in the situation politically is that it is making intelligent enemies for Japan in China. The men here are bitter and they return home with a contempt that they do not lose. Some of them, too, are returning with the best that Japan has to give them, but I can't help but feel that China loses infinitely more than she gains from the present working of the system. The pity of it too, is that the educational facilities are fully as good in the institutions of higher grade in China, and I believe better than most of the men here are getting.

The present contract between the two governments does not expire for two years or more. My hope is that it will be modified and the whole system changed before another contract is entered into. Students going to England and America prepare for their college work before leaving China. I hope for at least that much for the students coming to Japan. That will reduce the number in Japan to fully half and keep them at home for their preparation instead of sending them here in the most critical and impressionable years of their lives.

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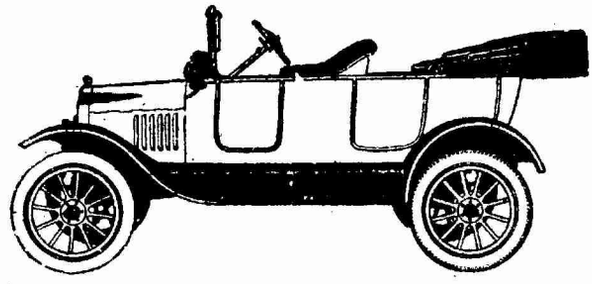

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China is cutting loose from Japan in merchandise; she is trying to politically; let her do it also educationally.

T. E. A.

Tokio, Japan, July 18, 1919.

## Supporting the Chinese Literary Reform Movement

EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW:

Those who feel the need for reform of the Chinese Literary Language, in response to modern democratic tendencies, will perhaps sympathize with the creative effort put forth by Dr. Wu Suh and his co-workers to revolutionize classical Chinese, and will perhaps think Mr. Ku Hing-ming a bit too hard in condemning the whole movement. Mr. Ku, in his article appearing in the REVIEW for July 12, seems to justify the preservation of the Chinese Literary Language as it is, by maintaining the attitude that it is not a dead, but a living language. He speaks of a dead language as being "clumsy, inert, lifeless," or "not a current language," like Greek and Latin. But to a practical mind, any language that cannot be *spoken* is a dead language, and any dead language, in that sense, is incapable of producing a popular literature, a literature that belongs to the whole nation. From that standpoint, the Chinese Literary Language is in sore need of reform—it needs such reform as enables it to adapt itself to the increasing and expanding demands arising out of the present circumstances. Disregarding all differences of opinion as to whether classical Chinese is living or dead, and disregarding all other considerations, the literary reform is justified from the utilitarian or practical, if not from the aesthetic or sentimental viewpoint. A language which is exclusively cultivated by a small group of literati while beyond the reach of the overwhelming majority of common people, is not, in the strict sense of the term, a national or popular language. Disinterested and impartial critics, both Chinese and foreigners, will concur on the opinion, that pure literary Chinese is too abstract and difficult for persons of ordinary mentality to comprehend, and it takes years or even tens of years to master it. Such a language, in our opinion, is totally unfit for the creation of a popular literature. Any language which does not produce such literature, as embodies and expresses the ideals, aspirations and hopes of a nation is not practical, and therefore cannot be said to be living, though it may possess great intrinsic value. The question then is, Is the Chinese Literary Language capable of producing a literature which is the highest expression of ideals and thoughts of the people

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as a whole? The answer will be undoubtedly negative. Therefore if true democracy and public opinion is to prevail in this country, it goes without saying that literary Chinese must promptly adapt itself to the needs of present-day China.

Again, we would like to say to Mr. Ku that a language can be popular and spoken, and yet "noble" and beautiful. All depends upon how a thought expresses itself in a pure and simple language.

Finally, we would like to emphasize the point, that to reform literary Chinese, or to simplify and make the written Chinese a spoken language, is a Herculean task, and directs towards the unification of the hundreds and thousands of dialects now in use in different localities of the country. Commerce and improving means of communication may help in obtaining the result, but language reform is the fundamental solution of the difficult problem.

While we sympathize with Dr. Wu Suh in his attempt to launch this new movement, we do not think, as he and his co-workers think, that the reform should assume the scope of revolution. Violent revolution, unless absolutely necessary, never pays well. It is peaceful revolution which accounts for the growth and development of human thoughts and activities. To try to make a complete breach from the past is liable to failure. Just as the present grows out of the past, so the future will build itself upon the present. Therefore we should let our literary language be reformed only to the extent, that it is in conformity with the organic law of growth. In our reform, we should never allow the pendulum to swing to the other extreme. Go wisely and slow, and you will yet capture the trophy in store for you.

SHU SHIH-CHUN.

Changsha, July 18, 1919.

# Observations

THERE has never been in American history such a spectacle as a "Caesar with a Senate at his heels." The constitution empowers the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur. This constitutional provision should be an object lesson to China, inasmuch as it shows that the American government is prohibited from entering into treaty relations of any nature without the assent of the higher branch of its legislative department. The custom has been for the President to negotiate a treaty, and after the negotiation is completed, then to submit the intended treaty to the Senate for its approval. No one department of the government has the authority to commit the whole to an obligation with any foreign nation. The American people have not delegated the power to bind their government in treaty relations to the President alone. The President has no authority except the authority given him by a written constitution, and the meaning is now being practically illustrated by his action and the proceedings of the Senate. When President Wilson returned from France he brought with him the treaty which was negotiated at Versailles between Germany and the Associated Nations in the Allied Cause. The President knew that the document, which was labelled as a treaty, was not effectual in regard to his countrymen, as it then appeared, and in response to the constitutional provision, referred to, he immediately submitted it to the Senate, the approval of which was necessary for its operation as a treaty; and this is the document which the Senate has under consideration. The statement here made cannot be successfully denied and proves, as wholly without warrant, the charge that the President has gone outside of his Constitutional duties. And the debate in the Senate on the German treaty in no sense indicates that the Senate is acting unconstitutionally. That branch of the legislative department is fully within its rights in debating every provision of the German treaty in order that its meaning and bearing be fully clarified. It is not the first time the Senate has debated on a treaty submitted by a President, and while the speeches of some of the Senators are regretfully intemperate in tone there yet remains better grounds for hope than despair. It is known that the Panama Canal Treaty, between the British and American governments,

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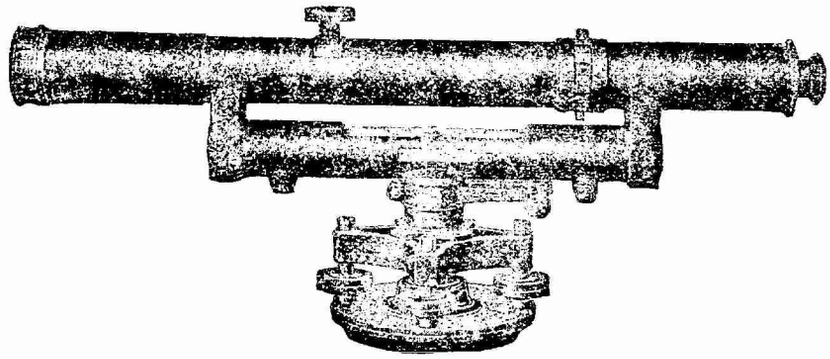

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when submitted to the Senate, soon became the subject of bitter debates in which Senators spoke their minds quite freely. The Panama Treaty was mainly negotiated by Secretary of State John Hay and the British Ambassador at the time at Washington. The treaty, as submitted to the Senate, was inadequate in the safeguarding of American interest, and was susceptible of the construction of constituting the American government no more than a policeman to guard the Canal, pay all expenses for cutting and otherwise, and to enjoy not even the rights and privileges always pertaining to ownership of property. The Senate very properly refused to consent to any such a treaty and amended it as in its present form. Because the members of representative bodies sometimes get excited and talk intemperately, is no reason why they should be condemned. The American Congress is not free from partizanship or acrimony of speech, but it has never failed to measure up to the great occasions of American history. During the dark days of the revolution its resolves were ever in favor of liberty and steadfast in loyalty to Washington and his soldiers. And all along, from then till now, its decisions have been for national unity and safety.

WHEN President Wilson addressed Congress in favor of a declaration of was against Germany all party lines were blotted out and Congress was substantially a unit in support of the declaration, and there was no lack of loyalty in making the declaration effective. In a recent speech delivered in New York the Secretary of War stated that within eighteen months after the declaration there were two million American soldiers in France, and it was necessary to transport the American soldiers over an ocean three thousand miles wide. Nowhere does history record an effort of equal magnitude and as successful. The convoy of every ship, except one, was solely commanded by an American naval officer, and the only ship that did not reach its destination and lost nearly all on board was under the convoy of a foreign flag. And it may be noted that the naval officer, by whose skillful eye the soldiers of his country were safely landed in France, has been designated to command the American navy in the Pacific Ocean. From the foregoing the inference is meant, that the American government is a Constitutional Republic, deriving its life and powers from a written Constitution, which defines what it shall do and what it shall not do, and it was the American people who wrote that Constitution as

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the guide of their government in all legislation respecting their rights and liberties. The Constitutional Republic is representative in all its three departments, each department functioning in a prescribed orbit, and each independent in its orbit, but all coordinate in the work of the government. At the time of the birth of this Constitutional Republic it was pronounced by the other nations as a visionary scheme of government. When the Declaration of Independence was published the world laughed at the document as ideal and ephemeral. The Congress of the Thirteen States was received with doubt and misgiving by the governments which could not and would not appreciate why and how the people ought to rule. But not one of the many ill omen prophecies have been fulfilled, and for more than one hundred and twenty-five years the American people have enacted the laws they wanted, attended to their own business, settled their own difficulties, and without tolerance of outside interference. It was also predicted that states of certain reserved sovereign rights could not be held together in an emergency by obligations incurred by virtue of a written instrument known as a Constitution, but whenever tested the constitutional obligations have not failed, and what greater emergency has threatened to change the very face of civilization than the recent European War?

THE Constitutional Republic participated in that war, and although composed of forty-eight states, each state having certain reserved rights of sovereignty, there was not a clash or friction between any of the States, but all kept even step to the same martial drum beat. The Republic took its own time in declaring war against Germany. Being an independent nation it was indifferent to criticism and acted upon its own deliberate conviction. And when it did act the effort put forth astonished the world in the immensity of its resources. It is matter of record that when the French government asked President Wilson if he could send to France 150,000 men monthly, the President promptly replied, that he would send 300,000 monthly, and as many more as might be needed. When the German government learned that the American government was prepared to send 10,000,000 men to France it could plainly see the hand writing on the wall. Impartial history will do justice to the participants in the World War, and now a word to China. The attempt of China to establish a Republic has excited doubts the same as when the American Republic was proclaimed, but while America pushed on to success China is stopped on the way by her doubts. The sympathy for the successful effort China made to liberate herself from Manchu rule was manifested from the most influential quarters. The proclaiming of the Republic at Nanking arrested the attention of the world. It said to all nations that China would no longer be governed by a dynasty and that monarchy was at an end. The decision anticipated the Declaration of the Treaty of Peace, that military power should no longer make laws or have the chance to take possession of homes and enslave people. In pursuance of the Declaration governments, republican in form, are being organized in Europe, and the peoples who had never experienced the feeling or the meaning of liberty have awakened to a new state of existence. In other parts of the world nations have united to strike down the military bully who aspired to universal authority, and succeeded, but from the trend of events in Asia the oldest and greatest of Asiatic countries is opposing the sentiment of free government by obeying the command of a no less military bully, though diminutive, who would rule in Asia. If China is opposed to military rule she can vindicate herself by suppressing the military authorities domineering in her own household and thus prove that the intention to establish a Republic has not been surrendered.

T.R. JERNIGAN

09-422

# The China Cotton Spinning and Growing Situation

BY A. B. ROSENFELD

China Cotton :—In the early days of the cotton spinning industry in China there were only three grades of China cotton known to the trade, *i. e.* that chiefly grown in the Kiangsu and Chekiang provinces and in a small portion of the Hupeh section of this country. Mills then in operation were the:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ewo Mill | 50,000 | spindles |
| Laou Kung Mow Mill | 30,000 | ,, |
| Soy Chee Mill | 40,000 | ,, |
| International Mill | 40,000 | ,, |
| Yoh Loong Mill (now S'hai) | 25,000 | ,, |
| San Sin Mill | 65,000 | ,, |
| Yue Yuen Mill | 17,500 | ,, |
| Hankow :—Hupeh Mill | 60,000 | ,, |
| Soochow :—Soo Luen Mill | 28,000 | ,, |
| Ningpo :—Woo Foong Mill | 23,500 | ,, |
| | 379,000 | |

Although China in those days did not grow the raw material extensively nevertheless great hopes were entertained by the promoters of the above mills that the Chinese soil was adaptable for cotton growing and that in time the Chinese farmers would fall in line with the demand for the raw material. It is needless to say that they more than realised their contentions, and to-day, we have the provinces of Shensi, Shansi, Honan, Shantung and Chihli where the ever required commodity is grown. From 1895 to 1900 the Shanghai mills got their supplies chiefly from this and Chekiang province which was not ample enough to meet their requirements, the deficit however was met by purchases from India. In 1900 however the province of Hupeh had a vast area under cultivation which then came as a temporary relief but not for long, the reason for same being the Japanese, who, from the rapid strides the cotton spinning industry was making in that country, were having themselves felt as factors for the China grade ; in consequence of which the mills in China had to continue to draw their supplies from India. From that period onward the provinces as aforementioned came into line and are now not only supplying the Japanese demand but also the requirements of the spindles in operation since 1900, a list of which we have pleasure in appending to this report. From 1895 to 1900 the total number of spindles under operation were roughly 379,000 and from the appended list the reader will readily perceive the tremendous strides made by the cotton spinning industry in China.

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LIST OF MILLS NOW IN OPERATION IN CHINA

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Shanghai :—Ewo Cotton Mill | 72,312 | spindles |
| Yangtszepoo Cotton Mill | 55,632 | ,, |
| Kung Yik Cotton Mill | 26,112 | ,, |
| Laou Kung Mow Cotton Mill | 40,196 | ,, |
| Oriental Cotton Mill | 50,768 | ,, |
| Japan-China Cotton Mill | 53,056 | ,, |
| Shanghai Cotton Mill | 46,000 | ,, |
| ,, ,, ,, | 50,592 | ,, |
| Naigai Wata Kaisha Mill | 115,020 | ,, |
| San Sin Cotton Mill | 65,420 | ,, |
| Heng Foong Cotton Mill | 18,000 | ,, |
| Yue Yuen Cotton Mill | 27,000 | ,, |
| Yue Tung Cotton Mill | 17,500 | ,, |
| Ching Hwa Cotton Mill | 13,548 | ,, |
| Hoong Yue Cotton Mill | 25,000 | ,, |
| Heng Chong Yuen Cotton Mill | 13,000 | ,, |
| Sung Sing Cotton Mill | 26,000 | ,, |
| Dong Chong Cotton Mill | 11,500 | ,, |
| Teh Dah Cotton Mill | 20,000 | ,, |
| Hou Sung Cotton Mill | 20,000 | ,, |
| Poo Yik Cotton Mill | 20,000 | ,, |
| Poo Nan Cotton Mill | 20,000 | ,, |
| | 806,656 | ,, |
| Interior :—Kwang Ging Cotton Mill | 18,000 | spindles |
| Ching Sing Cotton Mill | 30,000 | ,, |
| Yah Sing Cotton Mill | 23,000 | ,, |
| Tung Yik Kung Cotton Mill | 20,000 | ,, |
| Ting Sing Cotton Mill | 20,000 | ,, |

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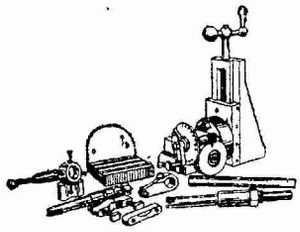

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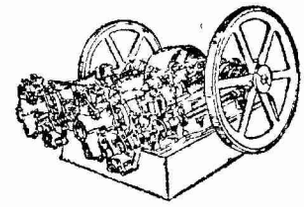

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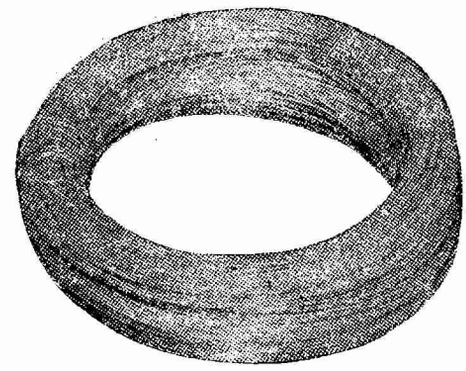

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tung Wai Kung Cotton Mill | 10,300 | ,, |
| Tse Tai Cotton Mill | 13,200 | ,, |
| Lee Yung Cotton Mill | 18,000 | ,, |
| Yue Yuen Cotton Mill | 30,000 | ,, |
| | 183,500 | ,, |
| Ningpo :—Woo Foong Cotton Mill | 23,600 | ,, |
| Tung Kiu Yuen Cotton Mill | 18,800 | ,, |
| Hankow :—Hupeh Public Cotton Mill | 70,000 | ,, |
| Hankow Cotton Mill No. 1 | 20,000 | ,, |
| Honan :—Kwang Yik Cotton Mill | 32,000 | ,, |
| Zar Kia Chong Cotton Mill | 15,000 | ,, |
| Hunan :—Changsha Cotton Mill | 40,000 | ,, |
| Tientsin :—Hwa Sing Cotton Mill | 25,000 | ,, |
| Yue Yuen Cotton Mill | 25,000 | ,, |
| Tsinanfu :—Tsinan Cotton Mill | 25,000 | ,, |
| Soochow :—Soo Luen Cotton Mill | 28,000 | ,, |
| Tungchow :—Dah Sung Cotton Mill | 60,000 | ,, |
| Dah Shun Cotton Mill | 30,000 | ,, |
| | 412,400 | ,, |

Total 1,401,556 spindles.

In addition to the mills at present in operation, there is under construction an additional 250,000 spindles, and we believe another 250,000 (and probably more, it is hard to get at correct figures) indented with the Manufacturers for Cotton Spinning Machinery.

Cotton Grown from American Seeds:—As regards cotton grown from American seeds, the provinces of Shansi and Shensi were the first to experiment, seeds were supplied by the American missionaries. As to the results of the out-turn of the cotton the color and staple can hardly be classified with that of Mid-American; although when compared with that of the better grades grown in China the spinning qualities are much superior. As to the possibility of Mid-

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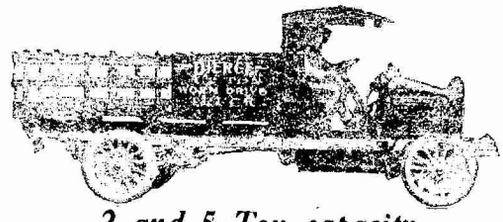

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Americans being grown on China soil, we have every confidence that it can be done if the Chinese government would take up this question seriously. In the past they did approach the U. S. government to recommend them an expert to teach the farmers how to cultivate cotton from American seeds scientifically and by up-to-date methods. The U. S. government readily responded to their request, but, with the usual Chinese officialdom, they kept the expert, Mr. Jobson, who was especially sent out by the American government, in Peking for three years awaiting instructions from the Department of Agriculture to fulfill his agreement for which he was originally sent to China. In the interval they were generous enough to give him a small plot of land in the Zoological Garden at Peking to while his time away before undertaking the vast proposition before him. Prior to the expiration of his agreement however he tendered his resignation to the Chinese government which in the usual official politeness was accepted with regret.

To substantiate our contentions Mr. Moh, manager of the Teh Dah Cotton Mill, who studied cotton culture for seven years in an American University under Mr. Jobson, has been experimenting for the last four years on fifty *mows* at Yangtszepoo and forty *mows* at Pootung, and under his able supervision he has been more than rewarded for his labor.

As to the position China holds to-day in the cotton world as a cotton producing country, in our opinion (the following figures are our own) China ranks third.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total number of spindles in operation throughout China..... | 1,401,556 | |
| Cotton used night and day work at 1 catty per spindle ..... | 14,000 | pcls. |
| 25 working days per month..... | 350,000 | „ |
| Total consumption for 12 months by the mills.....4,200,000 | | „ |
| Average export per annum about | 900,000 | „ |
| For wadding, blanketing and packing ½ catty per capita. | 2,000,000 | „ |
| | 7,100,000 | „ |

making approximately 2,000,000 bales of 500 pounds each. We have not the slightest doubt that within the next ten years the production as well as spindles will treble itself.

EXTRACTS OF BI-MONTHLY CORRESPONDENCE FOR NEW SEASON'S COTTON

1919-1920

Kiangsu Province, May 5:—Preparations for the new crop are advancing generally in this section.

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**The Fu Chung Corporation is also prepared to act as Interior Agents in Honan Province for Manufacturers and Importers desiring to introduce their goods into the Interior.**

**All communications addressed to the General Managers, Chiaotso, Honan, will receive prompt attention.**

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**Codes used: A.B.C. 5th Edition: and Bentleys.**


Chekiang Province, May 5:—Farmers in this territory have had a remarkable season for proparing the soil for the coming crop, and by the middle of next week planting will be well under way.

Shensi Province:—No reports to hand.

Shantung and Chili Province:—No reports to hand.

Tungchow, June 3:—Since our last report, we are having unseasonably cold and rainy weather, which is causing some damage to the early cotton and necessitated replanting in some places. Farmers are making fair progress as weather permits with chopping. Stands are a little irregular but if dry and warm weather sets in within the next few days and farm-work is not interrupted by too much rain we think the crop will be in a very good condition by the early part of June. We consider the acreage to be fully as large as last year.

Shanghai and District, June 4:—The last few days there has been too much rain and the weather a little too cool for the young plants. Cotton is up to a good stand and the early planted cotton is being worked out as weather permits. It seems to be the general opinion that there will be an increase in the acreage for this season. So far we hear of no serious damage from the cold snap we are having.

Yangtze Vallley, June 1:—Weather bad, cold wave. Though we are free to admit that too much rain has fallen in this immediate section to be good for it, nevertheless with a few days of dry weather there would be quite a change in the prospects.

Shensi, May 91:—There has been no rain in this territory. Conditions would be entirely satisfactory if we could get a gentle rain to bring the cotton to a good stand. Planting has been completed, but in many places the ground is too dry to germinate the seed.

Shantung, May 31:—The general conditions in this province for the crop are good, the last rains were very beneficial to the crop as they brought cotton all up that had been planted. And if we have a good week next week all cotton in this section will be practically chopped.

Chihli Province, May 30:—So far as this territory is concerned the crop is pretty much planted. We had fine rains and with the present mild weather and sunshine we should get a good stand.

Tungchow, June 23:—The weather has been too cold for some time past, and we are now having too much cold rain in this section. Situation growing more serious; clear, warm weather is needed to finish chopping out, and to free the crop from grass.

Shanghai and District, June 23:—There has been too much rain and the weather has been too cool during the past few days for the young plant. Crop accounts less favorable. Our correspondence investigation shows conditions less favorable than last reported.

Yangtze Valley, June 26 (by wire):—Cool weather and too much rain, urgently require good weather

Shensi, June 26, by wire *via* Hankow:—No news.

Honan, June 26 (by wire):—Too much rain; it is of utmost importance that we have "cotton weather" without further delay.

Shantung, June 21:—Weather fine, fair and warm.

Chihli, June 20:—We are having ideal weather.

Tungchow, July 9:—Heavy rains over Haimen, Tsu Lung Tsun and Tsung Ming yesterday and last night, estimate average three to six inches and still raining hard all over this territory; farm work stopped. Dry, hot weather is badly needed.

Shanghai and Districts, July 9:—Having just made a full investigation of conditions in this part of the province, outlook is not good

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owing to too much rain. Clear, hot and dry weather is urgently needed. The estimated damage to date is 30 per cent and if present weather conditions continue for another week no telling how serious the future prospects of the crop will be.

Chekiang Province, July 8:—From majority of replies distributed over this section reports are damage by rain, worms also in evidence, low lands flooded, bean and rice crops also reported damaged. Dry, hot weather is badly needed in the near future, otherwise the outlook will be serious.

Yangtze Valley, July 7 (by cable):—Reports from the lower part of the Valley and Hupeh and Honan provinces are, weather improved somewhat but good, dry, hot spell is absolutely necessary.

Shensi Province, June 16:—News dated June 16 beneficial rain, planting however late. The weather remains the sole factor as far as the cotton crop in the above territory is concerned. Additional advices under date of June 18, the report reads lateness of three to four weeks in the start, so far conditions are just as we could expect, and in addition the planters have their fields in good shape. Temperatures have been very high during the day, but the nights have been cool and pleasant.

Chihli Province, July 4:—We hear excellent reports from the crops in this section, the plant is healthy and fields are free of grass, some sections have had beneficial showers, but others need rain, as the showers we have been having have not been general over this section.

From advices received to date the outlook in this province with the exception of the low lands on Twung Ming Island is progressing as favorably as might be expected after the ordeal it has gone through during the early stages of its growth. On the low land it is reported that within an area of thirty square *li* the young plants are getting worm eaten. In Chekiang province similar conditions are prevailing but of a more serious character. Along the Valley also Honan, Shansi, Shensi, Shantung and Chihli provinces climatical conditions are favorable, but too early to form any definite opinion as to the future outlook of the crops. However, with seasonable weather from now we ought to have a fair crop in spite of the already irretrievable damage.

Shanghai, August 1, 1919.

09-427

# How Japan's Policy is Undermining Her Position in China

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

THERE is not a well-informed observer in Peking who does not believe that the continuation for an indefinite period of the Chinese national movement to refuse to trade with the Japanese, unless Japan changes her policy of aggression and provocation, is a moral certainty. This form of economic war is no less destructive than actual modern warfare. Only friendship and a broadminded policy can bring about a cessation of it. Instead of following such an enlightened course of action, the leading Japanese officials have been giving further provocation in various ways to the Chinese people in their attempts to stop the boycott movement. And they are thus perpetuating the Chinese hatred for their nationals which will not likely be forgotten in the next five decades to come. In this they have revealed a sad lack of far-sightedness and their continued belief in military aggression and brutality. The short-sightedness of the Japanese civil and military leaders and their readiness to employ Machiavellian and brutal methods in international dealings in a general way can best be shown by their own public statements.

"Japan must get into China and Siberia as quickly and as completely as possible in order to keep out for good the incursions of America, which is a dangerous country," said Lieut.-Gen. Saito. Such a policy as is here outlined, if carried out, will result in a war between Japan and China, between Japan and Russia. It will be a war of aggression, and as such all civilized countries will have to fight Japan in the interest of international and their own welfare. Can any Japanese be more short-sighted than this advocate of the military conquest of China and Siberia?

"Japan views with great alarm the moral awakening of the four hundred million Chinese," said Baron Makino, Japan's Foreign Minister, to the French Ambassador in Tokio in reply to the inquiry why the Japanese government was against China's entry into the war on the side of the Allies. The moral awakening of the Chinese people is coming in spite of whether Japan likes it or not. It is beyond the power of any single country to prevent. In trying to stop it the Japanese have incurred the animosity of the Chinese which may prove disastrous to them in time of crisis. If Baron Makino had been far-sighted, he would have advocated the encouragement of the Chinese moral awakening in order to win their gratitude which would mean the increase of her trade in China and other advantages in the future.

"It is not Japan that is a danger to China, but it is China that is a danger to Japan—nay to the world," said Marquis Saionji, Japan's chief delegate to the Paris conference, in a most provocative and objectionable manner, although he knew too well that the Japanese imperalistic ambitions and bullying demands and claims made upon China would create a new world war more terrible than the one just over.

"We are only settling a few outstanding questions with China," said Viscount Kato in 1915 after having made the notorious "Twenty-one demands" directed against China's sovereignty. He first denied and later admitted to the Western Powers that such demands had been presented.

Four years and eight months ago Count Okuma, then Japanese Premier, made a solemn declaration that Japan would return the whole of Kiaochow to China at the termination of the European War. Premier Hara, however, revoked his predecessor's pledge with Okuma's consent and announced Japan's decision to retain Tsingtao and return Kiaochow according to the 1915 treaties forced upon China and the 1917 illegal and preliminary agreements. Unrestrained by morals and full of cunning, these Japanese officials have done more than any other Japanese to create suspicions abroad of Japan's good faith and intentions towards China.

These Japanese military and civil leaders are leading their country along the path which Germany once trod. They are still cherishing the ambition of creating by force of arms a great empire embracing the whole of Asia and a part of Europe and America, unmindful of the tendency of the world towards democracy and self-determination, and regardless of the suffering of the common people in Japan due to overtaxation necessary to keep up a powerful army and a still more powerful navy. Starvation, commercialism, socialism, Communism, Bolshevism and militarism, in consequence, are waging war against each other with increasing severity, and it is these heaven-sent forces and not China which will be dangerous—nay and fatal—to the national life of Japan.

If more concrete examples are needed of the lack of far-sightedness by the Japanese officials and officers and of their addiction to the use of repulsive and brutal means to try to accomplish their end, here are a few of them—recent outrages committed by the Japanese in Shantung which have been represented to the Peking government by the citizens of that province and which these Japanese leaders have connived at:

July 1.—The Japanese gendarmes arrested Wang Chih-chien, a Chinese student of the Christian University at Tsinan, in Chinese territory for encouraging the use of home-made goods.

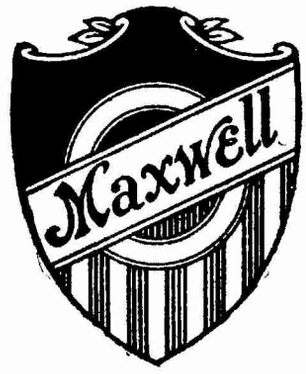
July 7.—The Japanese during the course of their lantern procession smashed the premises of the Taikang Canning Factory. They carried banners on which were inscribed such words as "Japan has newly acquired Shantung."

July 11.—The Japanese arrested two farmers named Kiu and Li, near the Railway Zone, severely whipped them and finally forced them to drink kerosene oil.

On the same day, the Japanese soldiers arrested two waiters in a Chinese restaurant near Chihlipan, also Chinese territory, and tortured them with unprecedented cruelty.

July 17.—The Japanese broke into the Tenth Middle School at Chingchow, another Chinese town, carried away a student named Ma Chung-hwai, and refused to release him.

July 19.—The Japanese soldiers entered the Agricultural College at Chingchow and carried away a Chinese student by the name of Lo Shen-chen.

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July 21.—The Japanese gendarmes arrested three Shantung evangelists and put them into small, hot, dark prison cells for three days. They discharged the evangelists with the remark that they really loved China and ordered them not to be the dupes of the American missionaries.

All these outrages happened in Shantung in less than one month. Similar outrages are being committed by the Japanese militarists in Kirin, Fengtien, Heilungkiang and other provinces. Among them the Kirin fracas stands out most prominently. "On July 19," in the words of the Chinese military governor of Kirin, Meng En-yuan, who has now been dismissed; "a number of Japanese approached the defence line guarded by soldiers of the Second Infantry Regiment of the Third Mixed Brigade of the Kirin Army. The Chinese soldiers stopped them and the Japanese refused to listen. A quarrel ensued which developed into blows. As a result, the Japanese were slightly injured. They went away and soon brought back fifty soldiers who opened fire on the Chinese soldiers. In self-defence the latter fired in return, resulting in casualties on both sides."

As a sequence of the fracas, more than 1,000 Japanese in Mukden held a mass meeting on July 23, and passed the following five resolutions: (1) Telegrams of condolence should be sent to the families of the deceased Japanese soldiers; (2) the Japanese army in Manchuria should be increased; (3) the Chinese officials must not be allowed to recruit Hunghutse (bandits) as soldiers; (4) the present anti-Japanese movement should be severely dealt with; (5) the Chinese Eastern Railway should be entirely patrolled by Japanese soldiers. A committee of five was appointed to bring these resolutions to the attention of the Japanese Consul-General in Manchuria, the Tokio government, the Diet and all the political parties in Japan. In the meantime, the Japanese consular representative in Kirin had presented to the Taoyin of the Kirin-Changchun Circuit the following demands:

1. No Chinese troops shall be quartered within a radius of 30 *li* of Changchun (the Chinese soldiers have been withdrawn to a place 20 *li* away from Changchun).

2. I-tung, a city along the route of the South Manchuria Railway, shall be thrown open to foreign trade and residence and that within this city the Japanese should be given the monopoly to operate the waterworks.

All these are calculated to further provoke the Chinese and strengthen their resolution to refrain from trading with the Japanese. In consequence, the boycott movement is killing 80 per cent of the Japanese export business in China and is causing a panic among Japanese exporters. According to the Chinese compradores of the leading Japanese firms in Shanghai, the value of goods imported into China from Japan before the strike averaged $40,000,000 a month, but the strike has reduced this to below the $10,000,000 mark, although the exact figures are not available at present.

09-429

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Japanese trade at Tientsin, according to the Japanese newspaper there, is now at a standstill. There is no remedial measure in view. Japanese firms can only depend upon their capital apparent for their up-keep. Dejection is everywhere in the Japanese community. The same paper said that at the beginning it was not expected that the boycott movement would have had such a serious effect. Japan's export to South China, to Manchuria, and to Hongkong, is decreasing every month with great rapidity. The following figures of Japan's export to China given by the Japanese press, which may be under-estimated, show it:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| April | Yen 26,840,000 | worth of goods |
| May | 25,670,000 | " " " |
| June | 19,860,000 | " " " |
| First ten days of June | 8,340,000 | " " " |
| Second ten days | 7,400,000 | " " " |
| Third ten days | 4,120,000 | " " " |

From this, says the Japanese daily, it can be seen that the boycott movement is really serious. The Japanese statesmen have themselves to thank for this. It is the direct result of their lack of true statesmanship. It pays them to digest careful observations of some Westerners, who appear to have a better grasp of the situation in Asia. Captain A. de C. Sowerby, in the course of his article on "Recent Journeys in Manchuria," said: "However much the Japanese may strive against it, it is almost certain that Manchuria is doomed to be settled and populated by Chinese whoever gains the political control of the country." Sir Francis Younghusband, K. C. I. E., rightly observed that, "Although the Japanese might beat the Chinese at fighting, the Chinese would be able to more than hold their own in the matter of industry, and that the future of the country would belong to the Chinese."

It is a mistaken conception of the Japanese officials and militarists that China can be treated as another Formosa or as another Korea. Japan's militarists can murder natives of Formosa by hundreds of thousands on the flimsiest excuse with impunity. They can imprison, stab, torture and shoot innocent and defenceless Koreans. Formosans did not give any publicity to the Japanese outrages, because they did not know how. Koreans have given some and could not give more because their number is within controllable size. But the Chinese are too numerous to be controlled by Japan, too intelligent to be content under the Japanese yoke. And the martial spirit of the Chinese race which has lain dormant for centuries may one day revive and astonish the world. Then it will be too late for the Japanese leaders to reconsider their China policy.

Peking, August 2, 1919.

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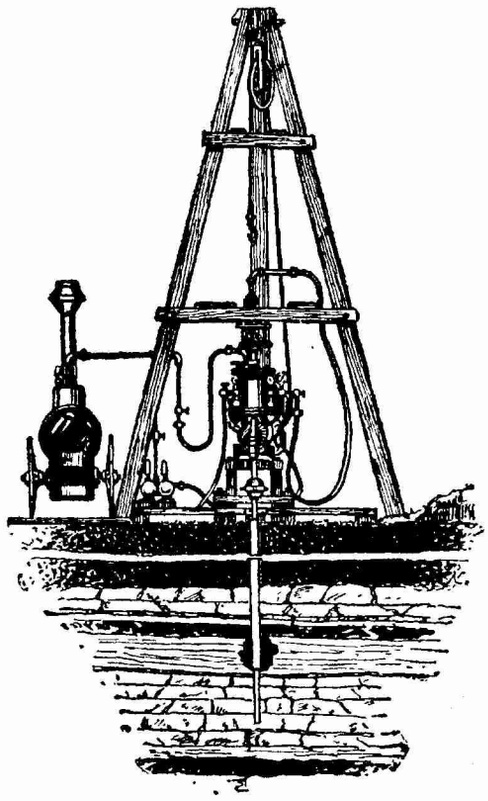

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# The Shantung Question

*The following comment on the Shantung Question consists of translations from the various Chinese newspapers that have appeared in the "Shanghai Gazette" (Chinese-owned) during the past week:*

## Japan Keeps the Kernel and Returns the Shell

*From the "Sin Wan Pao"*

Paris reports say that Japan has repeatedly given her assurance that she is willing to return Shantung to China but she must reserve for herself the financial and managerial rights of the Shantung Railway as well as a concession of her own in Kiaochow. Such is the Japanese meaning of "restoration." What have we got left to us when the railway is gone and the other concessions are made? Only an empty name of sovereignty. If the Japanese think themselves clever, they are greatly mistaken. The views expressed by our English contemporary drive home the fact that even the Japanese in spite of their cleverness cannot shut the eyes of the whole world by stretching wide her palms. A liar seldom succeeds and falsehood can never bring enduring success. The Japanese victory at the peace conference is an illustration of this truth. The report that China is about to sign the peace treaty with Germany shows what a danger we have yet to face. The whole country must rise like one man to resist the common foe.

## China Must Fight for Shantung Herself

*From the "Hsin Shen Pao"*

A Western saying runs: "Heaven helps those who help themselves." We can never hope to accomplish anything if we depend upon others for everything. The opposition in the U. S. Senate against the Shantung settlement has placed President Wilson in a very embarrassing position. Some of the senators even suggest that the treaty should not be ratified unless the Shantung articles are cancelled altogether. Can anything more be done for us? But shall we depend on such help alone and do nothing to save ourselves? If such is our frame of mind, then our success will be very uncertain. Shantung is our possession and we must fight for it. We shall be enslaved if we go about our business in a negligent manner.

## China Asks for Justice

*From the "Hsin Shen Pao"*

With reference to the Shantung question, it is said that the United States is mediating, and that Great Britain has also stretched out a helping hand. We welcome impartial countries taking an active friendly interest in the matter. But mediation usually ends in compromise. The question is: will the compromise be acceptable to China while it is satisfactory to Japan? China does not oppose signing the treaty with Germany. What we ask is justice. China will readily sign the peace treaty if the Japanese delegates would simply adhere to the principles of justice. The question whether China is going to sign the treaty or not depends entirely on the character of the settlement proposed by the mediators.

## The Same Old Trick

*From the "Sin Wan Pao"*

In view of the offer of the United States and Great Britain to mediate, Japan now declares she will restore Tsingtao to China if China signs the peace treaty. Such a promise we have heard again and again. The first one was made on the declaration of war by Japan against the Germans at Tsingtao, but to-day Tsingtao is still in the hands of the Japanese. Is it not a ridiculous attempt in repeating the same old trick? China's sovereignty in Shantung is not to be limited to the possession of Tsingtao. It must be remembered that we cannot accept any settlement which restores Tsingtao to China while depriving her of the other concessions formerly granted to Germany.

## China Must Follow Her Own Conscience

*From the "Min Kuo Jih Pao"*

When the United States Senate was fighting strenuously for the Shantung settlement, a report arrived from Peking to say that the United States had proposed certain definite terms of compromise, among which we note an article recognising the right of Japan to inherit from Germany the Shantung Railway concessions. We believe something is wrong about it. Our aim is to preserve our national sovereignty. Just as we will not allow any one to rob us of our sovereignty so shall we not suffer any one to dispose of our sovereign rights. There is no need to find out whether the report is true or not. What we must do is to follow our conscience and go ahead.

## What's the Difference Between a Concession and Ceded Territory?

*From the "Min Kuo Jih Pao"*

If the Paris report is true that China is willing to sign the treaty upon Japan undertaking to restore Tsingtao to China, which is but a nominal restoration, then we are indeed in a pitiful condition. What is

political right? What can political right mean when it is dispossessed of its material rights? Kiaochow is wanted by Japan for her concession. What is a concession? What is the difference between a concession and ceded territory? We must not budge one inch from our demand, which is this: Germany must surrender everything in Shantung to us, and no other nation can lawfully claim to succeed Germany. If the Reuter's report were true, the crime of illegal occupation will be perpetrated because Shantung will become Japan's sphere of influence. If Tsingtao is still to be occupied by Japan with the railway and other concessions, why should our delegates be expected to change their original attitude of firm opposition and sign the treaty with Germany?

### How Japan Ignores Her Solemn Pledge

*From the "Min Kuo Jih Pao"*

The special privileges enjoyed by Germany in Shantung include the financial control of the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway and the lease of Kiaochow Bay. Other privileges have sprung into existence in connection with these two concessions but they lack official sanction by agreement. If China were to sign the peace treaty with Germany on the condition that Japan will retain these two signal concessions, will not her fighting during the last few months become meaningless? If Japan's aggressive demands were to be upheld, China might just as well have signed the treaty with the other Powers. We can understand the good intentions of the friendly Powers in persuading us to sign by accepting a compromise. But is it compatible with even the elementary laws of equity that the people of China should be so ignorant of their demands that they should agree to sign under such circumstances? The Shantung question springs from the Twenty-one demands and the seven railways' agreement with Japan. To refuse to sign the treaty is merely to retain a chance to repudiate these fatal documents. To sign would, therefore, be tantamount to a renunciation of all our rights in Shantung. The return of Tsingtao to China has long ago been solemnly promised by the written pledge of Japan. This undertaking Japan has deliberately ignored although Tsingtao has been freed of German occupation for nearly four years. Yet Japan is still attempting to induce China to sign before she would in definite terms renew her promise verbally. What promise can she be expected to make after China has signed? Will the promise be fulfilled? Those who advocate signing the treaty should realise that they are running the risk of committing our nation to a dangerous policy.

# News from Peking and Tientsin

Dr. S. P. Chen, doctor-in-charge of the Peking Isolation Hospital, left last Saturday for Peitaiho, where he is spending his summer vacation.

Dr. Kirkby-Gomes, medical adviser to the Peking-Mukden Railway, returned from Dairen on Saturday and left for Chinwangtao on Sunday by way of Peitaiho.

Willing Spencer, first secretary of the American legation here, left last week by the Peking-Mukden Express for Japan. He will spend a four weeks' vacation in that country.

It is reported in Peking that Liu Shih-shun, formerly Chinese Minister to France and Brazil, who is now residing in Shanghai, may be appointed Minister to Jap

M. T. Stauffer, of the China Continuation Committee, Shanghai, is now touring in North China. Mr. Stauffer is giving lectures at the various summer resorts in this part of the country.

Sir Reginald Gamble, chief of the Salt Inspectorate of the Chinese government, has left Peking for the Laiyang district of Shantung for the investigation of the recent fracas between guards and salt consumers.

A strong freshet has been running in the Haiho, Tientsin, for the past ten days due to heavy rainfall in the interior of China. The water is bright yellow due to the great amount of soil in suspense.

Dr. M. T. Z. Tyau, editor of the *Peking Leader*, is leaving at the beginning of this month for Shanghai to meet his *fiancee* who is expected to arrive at Shanghai from America in the near future.

The President is determined not to sanction the signature of the peace treaty unless the guarantees given by Japan are explicit, adequate, reduced to writing and re-guaranteed by somebody else.

Dr. P. K. C. Tyau, Councillor of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and Mrs. Tyau are spending a fortnight's vacation at Peitaiho. Dr. Tyau was formerly first secretary of the Chinese legation in London.

C. R. Bennett, manager of the International Banking Corporation in Peking, announces that the Victory Loan Bonds have arrived and are ready for delivery against receipt and payment of the usual charges for insurance.

Huang Yung-liang, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs for Tientsin, has suggested to the government that a fund should be established to cover the cost of improving the sanitary conditions of the Austrian Concession in that port.

T. A. Rustad, the Tientsin manger of the British-American Tobacco Company, left Tientsin on Tuesday for Shanghai where he will board the s. s. *Siberia Maru*. E. O. Drake is now manager of the B. A. T. in Tientsin.

The government has decided to appoint Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister to Washington, to be China's delegate to attend the conference of the Labor Convention to be held in the American Capital in October next.

The Japanese Tennis Club of Tientsin won two matches from the Russian team on Tuesday. These matches were unfinished last Saturday. This gives the Japanese Club the victory over the Russians by four matches to nought.

G. W. Fredsham, Peking agent of the Peking Syndicate and managing director of the Chinese Mining Corporation, left Peking for Weihaiwei on Tuesday for a ten-day's rest and will be back in the Capital on August 10.

Major W. S. Nathan, C. M. G., R. E., general manager of the Kailan Mining Administration, left Tientsin on Wednesday evening for Japan by way of Mukden, Antung and Fusan. Major Nathan expects to be away for about one month.

The report that Dr. C. D. Tenney, Chinese secretary of the American legation here, will go back to America to recuperate his health, is not true. Dr. Tenney, who is now in Peitaiho, having not yet recovered from his recent illness, will go back to America on furlough next year.

# The A B C

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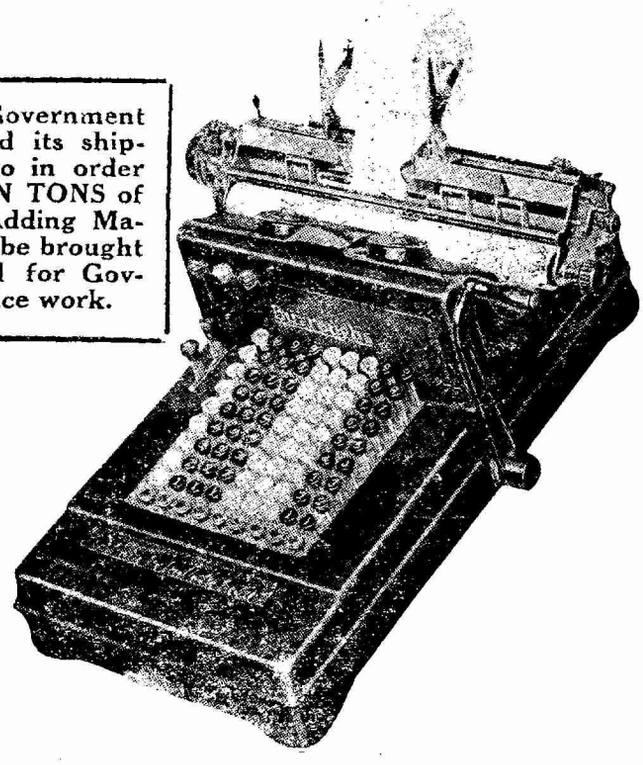

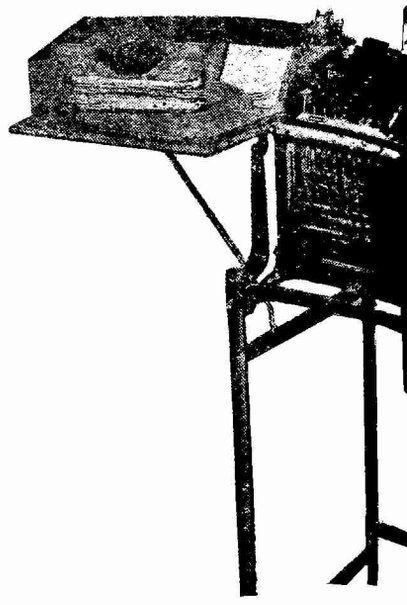

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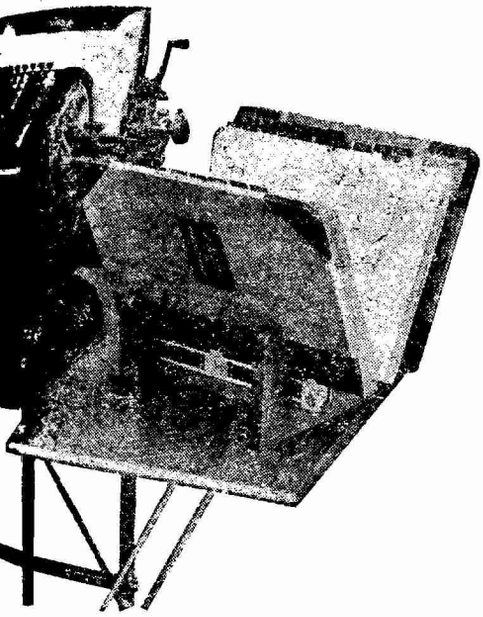

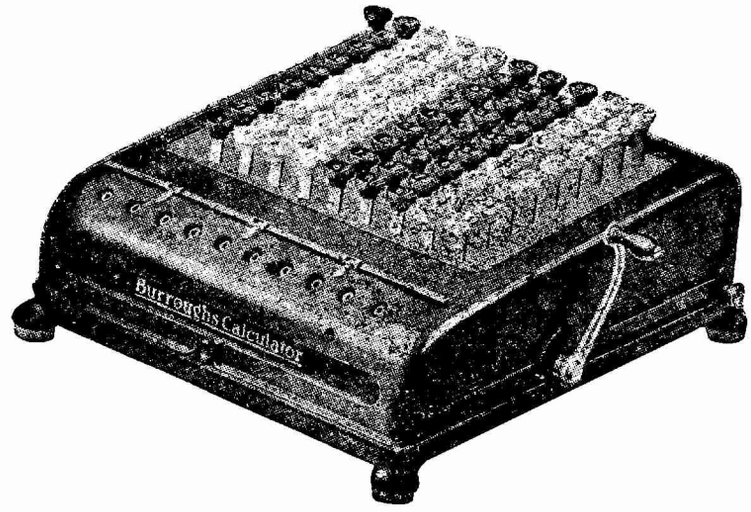


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On Sunday evening Shen Ming-chang, civil governor of Shantung, was relieved of office by mandate. Another mandate was issued the same evening appointing Chu Ying-kuang, former civil governor of Chekiang, to be Mr. Shen's successor.

Chas. L. Coltman, son of Dr. Robert Coltman who is diplomatic agent of the Standard Oil Company of New York in Peking, has purchased from O. Mamen his entire interest in the Mongolian Trading Company and is now continuing the business as sole proprietor.

A lecture was given in the Astor House on Wednesday evening by Mr. Rebel and Mr. Jonkers, Dutch journalists on a world tour. These two Dutch journalists have visited in all parts of the world and have been to places where the people are still in a primitive state.

At a committee meeting held last week with the British Consul in the chair, it was decided to invite those Britons who had rendered their country such signal services during the war and who had now returned to Tientsin, to a dinner in Gordon Hall, Tientsin, on September 20.

Dr. Ariga, legal adviser to the Chinese government, will return to Japan at the beginning of this month on the expiration of his agreement. Dr. Ariga has written a book, which he has presented to the Chinese government, entitled "International Law and China during the Great War."

S. A. Sayer, engineer-in-charge of the Survey Department of the Chihli River Commission, has resigned from the Commission. His resignation took effect yesterday. Mr. Sayer was formerly connected with the Labor Recruiting Agency of the British government at Weihaiwei.

One of the most violent, most prolonged and wettest thunderstorms in several years hit Tientsin on Wednesday afteroon at 6.40. It lasted until 10 o'clock and during the period of three hours, the rain came down in torrents. The Japanese Concession was literally converted into a lake.

The report that the Tibetan question had been satisfactorily settled with the British government is premature. Negotiations are still proceeding between the legation and the Chinese Foreign Office. In the meantime, reports from the border provinces of Tibetan aggressive activities are pouring in.

The President is considering the advisability of nominating the Acting Prime Minister, Kung Hsin-chan, for the substantial premiership. The An Fu Club threatens to vote against the nomination. It declares that any nominee for the premiership must first receive its approval before submission to parliament.

The Ministry of Communications has decided that a semi-official company to be called the Chung Hua Navigation Company, Limited, should be organized to handle the confiscated German and Austrian steamers. As soon as the approval of the cabinet has been approved, steps will be taken to raise the needed capital.

The result of the examination of the 8th year budget by parliament shows that the military expense of the government alone will take up 65 per cent of the total expenditure for the next fiscal year. A bill for the reduction of $40,000,000 from this item and $10,000,000 from sundry expenses will be submitted to parliament by the examination committee for consideration

A telegram has been received from Paris saying that Dr. C. C. Wang, former director-general of the Peking-Hankow Railway, is returning to Peking. He has already left Paris, but Yih Kung-cho, former Vice-Minister of Communications, Dr. Wang's temporary chief, will stay in Paris for a few more weeks. Both Dr. Wang and Mr. Yih have been relieved of their duties as members of the Railway Commission.

On Monday afternoon the Honan residents in Peking held a special meeting in their guild to discuss the report of the Provincial Assembly at Kaifeng that the director of the Lung-hai trunk line was going to give contracts to a Japanese company for the construction of the Tung-lo section. The result of the meeting was the dispatch of a telegram to ask for more particulars, before any attempt will be made to frustrate Japan's penetration into Honan.

Peking, August 2, 1919.

# News from Hankow

Bishop Logan H. Roots of the American Church Mission returned to St. Paul's Cathedsral, Hankow. on July 29 from Kuling on board the s. s. *Suiwo*. Mrs, Roots and her little ones are at the Kuling Estate.

The Government Paper mill at Shenkiaki is again running, certain appropriations to the mill having recently been made by the Ministry of Finance, Peking.

The telegraphic communication with Ichang, Shasi and Sientaochen which was previously interrupted by floods was completely restored on July 26. Telegrams to those ports are despatched as usual.

It is understood that Admiral Dao She-kwei is planning to erect three wireless telegraph stations at Nienyutao, Yochow and Ichang (all in Hupeh). Two engineers are in Hankow to make the arrangements.

H. G. C. Bailey admitted to his law office on August 1 Arthur Vivian Perry, who has just returned to Hankow from the front. The law firm will be henceforward carried on under the name of "Bailey & Perry."

Chow Teh-ming, a prominent Chinese in Hankow, has taken the initiative to raise $500,000 to open a large flour mill in Hankow. Construction of the plant has commenced in the neighborhood of the Foreign Race Course.

H. W. Kent, chairman of the China Homeward Conference, makes announcement that from August, until further notice, Cecil W. Butson is appointed Acting Sworn Measurer for the port of Hankow.

The British-American Tobacco Company in the ex-German Concession, Hankow, is calling for 5,000 Chinese women workers for their factory, their former employees having left their employ as a result of a strike.

The prospect of brisk trade in Hunan is not at all bright and the depression is caused by depreciation in currency and shortage of silver. The cashbills which are practically valueless are still in use, exchanging at about 18,000 cash to the dollar.

News having come from Shanghai of several cholera cases being confirmed in that port, the local authorities are taking precautional measures to safeguard the port of Hankow from the attack. The public is warned to report effected persons to the police stations in order to get them isolated.

The examination for entry into government service for jurists commenced on July 30 and the

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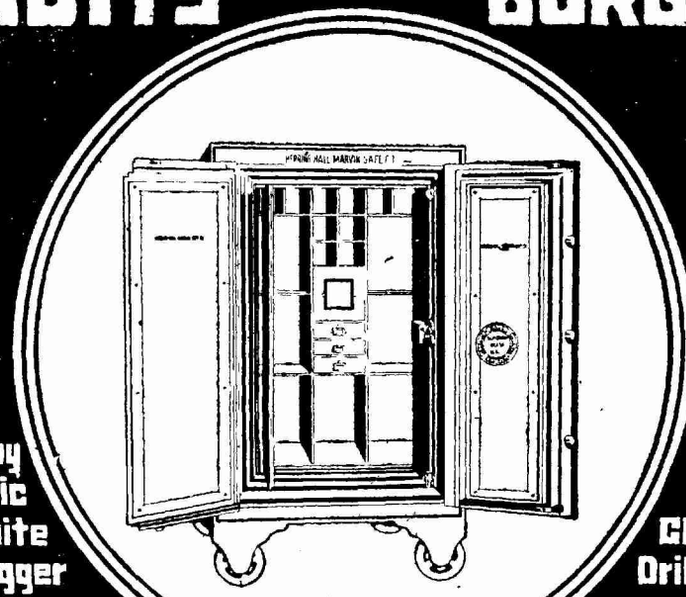

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arrangements were strictly made and well observed. The examination was conducted in Chinese and one subject for essay writing was, "The Relations between Law and Morality."

Dr. Z. T. K. Woo, superintendent and engineer-in-chief of the Han-Yeh-Ping Iron & Coal Company, returned to the Hanyang Iron Works last week after paying a visit to Peking. Recently he paid a short visit to the works at Tayeh on business.

The native merchants speculating on Japanese yarns during the boycott movement and piece goods now find no opportunity to sell their goods. They have about 80,000 pieces in hand, and are trying to sell them by having the Japanese trade marks dyed but still can find no sale.

Rev. Arnold Foster, B.A., former pastor of St John's Church, died on July 30 in Hankow. Memorial services will be held at both the Union and St John's Churches on Sunday, August 3. Many flags were half-masted on Thursday, July 31, in respect for him

The arrangement for the reduction of the troops in northwestern Hupeh will be put into force by the end of this month. As the peace between the North and the South has not yet been concluded, Tuchun Wang Chan-yuan thought it fit to postpone the disbandment of troops on important defense work to a future date.

The demand for both wood oil and tallow remains good and local prices show a further advance. Supplies of tallow are running low. Recently several large purchases of seeds are reported which consume all available supplies. Gallnuts seem to have come into demand again and prices are firming up. Uuals are bare of stock.

It is reported that an embankment on the Han River about fifty miles down from Anlufu was suddenly broken on July 21, causing serious damage to houses and farmsteads in the country. This river has overflowed several times lately due to the reason that so many artificial embankments are built along its course to hold the summer waters.

The cotton piece goods including native, British, American and Japanese make imported to this port during the week ending Wednesday, July 16, amount to 121,984 pieces. Cotton yarn is still in good demand at steady prices. 5,670 and 8,838 piculs of Japanese and native yarns respectively were imported during the above mentioned period.

The tea hongs in Hunan did not do much business during the past tea season, having prepared only about one-fourth of the usual quantity, owing to the lack of any prospect of a good market for tea. Of this quantity, large stocks have not been shipped to Hankow, the prospect of selling being so small that it is not worth risking the cost of shipment.

The afforestation work in the district of Hupeh is being well started under the auspices and guidance of the Hupeh Industrial Bureau who place the job in the hands of the district magistrates. But the people are not at all convinced of the necessity and profits of forests and take no interest in the work. It seems that more lecturing work is essential to give an incentive to the people in this important work.

The blacksmiths in Hankow went on a strike July 30 on the refusal of their employers to raise their wages which they say are far from sufficient to support them. The ordinary wages of a blacksmith ranges from $4 to $6.70 per month. The strike is an outcome of the gradual rising of the standard of

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living in China. Twenty years or so ago $6 was a rather good salary for an able school teacher.

An Anti-Cigarette Society has been inaugurated by the Piece-Goods Dealers' Guild whose members will conduct a campaign against smoking. They declare that the cigarettes consume more money of China than opium does, the cigarette smoking habit being by far more easily spread than opium smoking. According to their investigation, one-third of the income of the wharf coolies goes to pay for this curse.

The Anfu Club in Changsha is endeavoring to crush the People's Union and held a meeting last week to advocate the dissolution of that organization. They came into an open clash with the representatives of the Student's Union. Prior to this, the arrest of many newspaper men was effected through their efforts and the people of Hunan are complaining under their supremacy.

Arthur V. Perry and E. G. Byrne, two old residents of Hankow, returned to the port safe and sound on Thursday evening, July 31, from the front in France. When in France Mr. Perry served in the motor establishment of a large section of the front, while Mr. Byrne was connected with the Labor Battalion.

An official has been despatched by the government of Hupeh to Ichang to arrest the spread of the opium smoking habit that has already gained a headway in that port. The smuggling of opium is carried on peacefully by the merchants who cooperated with the soldiers there. This trade is so flourishing in that center that in order to eradicate the curse an anti-opium campaign has to be carried on over again.

The boycott has not yet ended in Hunan, according to a report from Pingkiang. The students have organized a campaign to educate and inform the ignorant concerning the dangers threatening the country. One special feature in their activities is the New Dramatic Club, a deputation of which is touring the country places, giving dramatic displays which are calculated to stimulate patriotic feeling among the people.

There is a steady demand for white vegetable and animal tallow, quite abnormal for the time of the year. In the absence of further supplies, the quotations for sessamum seed have appreciated again and any arrivals are quickly snapped up. Sessamum oil has been purchased considerably for America and the local price has soared up. Wood oil is steady and bean oil firmer with no sellers at present. Available supplies of second quality cowhides find a ready sale, but the amount is insignificant.

The following is a list of current quotations in taels per picul of some important articles of export in Hankow: 2nd quality cowhides 44; white China grass, hemp or ramie, 13; vegetable tallow, white 51° titre 16.40, green 52° titre 13.80; gallnuts, usual shape 24.80; gallnuts plum 26.75; cotton, Liho 28; Shensi 31; Hankow bristles, riflings 129; steamed 140; sessamum seeds, white and yellow 8.05; yellow beans 2.50; broad beans 2.15; white peas 2.20; sessamum seed oil 16.20; wood oil 16.35; tea oil 13.50; bean oil 12.20; hen albumen 111; hen yolk, liquid, 2 per cent boracic 29. Antimony crude Tls. 47 and antimony regulus Tls. 98 per ton.

The Peking-Hankow Railway Company makes the following announcement concerning the temporary arrangement of trains: The 1st and 2nd trains of this line have to be suspended for the time being, as the railway bridges on the Hsinlo River are under water. From July 26 until further notice all the other trains keep the usual times as scheduled, but run up to the north and south banks of the above named river only. Porters are employed by the company for transportation purposes at the spot. The time for the 1st and 2nd trains, however, is to be changed as follows, to enable them to come up to the connection in daytime and to facilitate transport:— The 1st train leaves Peking at 12 midnight arriving at the north banks of the Hsinlo River at 6.15 a.m.; the connecting train leaves the south bank 10 a.m. arriving at Hankow at 12.50 p.m. the next day. The 2nd train leaves Hankow at 7 a.m. arriving at the south bank of the Hsinlo River at 9.20 a.m. the next morning; the connecting train leaves the north bank at 1 p.m. arriving at Peking at 8.15 p.m.

Hankow, August 1, 1919.

# Who's Who in China

**Hon. Chang Chien, China's Great Industrial Leader**

**張謇**

*Chang Chien is recognized by both Chinese and foreigners as the greatest industrial leader in China. He is now 67 years of age, and was born at Tungchow, Kiangsu. After years of hard labor, he has succeeded in transforming his wretched birthplace into a modern industrial town where there is not a single beggar and where everyone is prosperous.*

*Mr. Chang is a noted Hanlin scholar (Optimus), and in the Tsing dynasty declined to take any executive office, except that of Adviser to the Board of Commerce in 1904, in order to devote his energies to the fostering of industry and commerce. During his viceroyship of Liang Kiang, Chang Chih-tung appointed Chang Chien to organize a spinning and weaving mill, the capitalization of which was Tls. 1,000,000. This mission the Tungchow scholar carried out with success. Later he organized the Fuhsin Flour Mill, the Kwangsheng Oil Mill, the*

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*The next mission with which Chang Chien was entrusted by Viceroy Chang Chih-tung was the organization of four mills at Wuchang, namely, one weaving mill, one spinning mill, one hemp mill and one silk filature. It was undertaken with equal success. Other industrial projects he initiated were the colonization of Manchuria by poor people, the Huai River conservancy, and the formation of Sino-American industrial enterprises.*

*In 1908 Chang Chien was elected chairman of the Kiangsu Provincial Assembly. In October of 1911 when the first revolution broke out in Wuchang, he was elected Kiangsu governor. At the same time Yuan Shih-kai the late President, who was then Imperial Prime Minister appointed him Pacification Commissioner for Kiangsu. Shortly afterwards, the Tungchow industrial captain was appointed Imperial Minister of Commerce.*

*Upan the establishment of the Provisional Republican Government in Nanking after the revolution, Chang Chien was made the first Minister of Industry and ordered to control salt affairs concurrently. After the unification of the country he, together with Chang Ping-ling, Chen Teh-chuan and Tang Wen-chu, organized the Tungyihtang, a political party.*

*On March 13, 1913, Chang Chien was appointed director-general of the Huai-ho Conservancy Bureau, and resigned upon his meeting opposition in his attempt to carry out the scheme. In September of the same year when Hsiung Hsi-ling organized the first class talent cabinet, Chang Chien was offered the portfolio of Industry and Commerce and of Agriculture and Forestry. He accepted the offer. Upon his resignation from this office, he was appointed director-general of the National Conservancy Bureau which post he held until 1915. Later he was made a member of the Tsangchengyuan or the State Council, which office he did not take up.*

*The late President Yuan Shih-kai after having made himself Emperor made Chang Chien one of the "Four Friends of Sungshan." Mr. Chang wields great influence among the literati as well as among modern Chinese merchants and industrial leaders.*

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# Week's News Summary

## SIBERIA

*August 1.* Incidental to the railway strike on the Chinese-Eastern Railway and on the Siberian Railway, an express train from Vladivostock is wrecked not far from Harbin where the line had been destroyed by Bolsheviks; 5 persons are killed and many injured.

*August 5.* The protracted strike at Harbin continues; prices are increasing every hour and the few Russian shops are thronged with crowds of inhabitants obtaining supplies of goods of prime necessity.

## GENERAL

*July 23.* President Wilson announces with reference to the Shantung question and the favoritism which had been shown to Japan, that he had exerted all the influence which he was at liberty to exercise under the circumstances in order to obtain a modification of the provisions; it was his belief that the whole matter would be put in a true light by the ultimate action of Japan with regard to Shantung.

*July 25.* The Supreme Council at Paris points out that a clause in the Treaty of Peace particularly provides for the trial of the Kaiser before 5 special judges and therefore the offer of Dr. Bethmann Hollweg to act as a substitute cannot be entertained.

*July 26.* President Wilson informs the U. S. Senate that the American force in Siberia was primarily sent to protect the Siberian Railway and that it would remain as long as protection was necessary.

*July 28.* The coal strikes in the British Isles gradually end, after a shortage in the ordinary output of a million tons.

*July 29.* Race riots of an extensive character occur in Chicago where 100,000 negroes and an equal number of whites participate in street fighting with knives, razors and revolvers; 4,000 troops are mobilized to restore order.—— As a result of several days of rioting in connection with the race question, 25 persons are killed and 500 injured at Chicago.

*July 31.* The increased cost of living threatens unrest in America; President Wilson issues a statement that he is devoting his whole attention to the matter.——A mass meeting of London Police votes in favor of an immediate strike.——The King of

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England in acknowledging congratulations at Buckingham Palace on the conclusion of peace makes a speech on social welfare in England in which he emphasizes the need of better housing and education. ——Postal relations between Germany and France are resumed.——An official *communiqué* is published in London announcing a great victory against the Bolsheviks by General Denikin who has captured Poltava.

*August 1.* The Police strike in Great Britain ends in a fiasco.——The British House of Commons votes £17,000 for the completion of wireless stations in Oxfordshire and Egypt.——The British str. *Clan Gordon* (3,610 tons), on a voyage from New York to China, capsizes; all on board are rescued.

*August 2.* The Hongkong Government urges foreigners to abstain from the use of rice in view of the supply not being sufficient to meet the needs of the native population.——Owing to the seriousness of the labor situation in America the House of Representatives defers its proposed recess; the men in the railway shops in Chicago decide in favor of an immediate strike.——It is announced at Washington that the U. S. Government has placed an order for a battleship of 43,000 tons.

*August 3.* The Hungarian Communist Government at Budapest resigns and is replaced with a government which is entirely Socialistic.——The King and Queen of Belgium are planning an American tour and expect to arrive in Washington the beginning of October.

## Men and Events

Truman S. Holt of Manila, who has been in Shanghai and North China for several months, departed for his home this week.

M. T. Z. Tyau, editor of the *Peking Leader*, arrived in Shanghai this week on a visit, and is living at No. PC-72 Range Road.

J. W. Gallagher, of the U. S. Steel Corporation, Shanghai, departed for Weihaiwei on August 5. He was accompanied by Mrs. Gallagher.

Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache, Peking, departed for America on August 3. He was accompanied by Mrs. Arnold and family.

W. A. B. Houghwaut, manager of Dodge & Seymour Co. Ltd., who has been on a four weeks' trip through North China and Manchuria, returned to Shanghai this week.

C. D. Jordon, representative of the Southern Cotton Oil Company of New York, is in Shanghai on business to make an investigation of the possibilities of manufacturing vegetable oil.

R. H. McKay, general representative for the Far East of the Burroughs Adding Machine Company of Detroit, Mich., is in Shanghai on business connected with his company. He is staying at the Astor House Hotel.

William R. Durbin, who has been secretary of the Navy Y. M. C. A. at San Francisco, has arrived in Shanghai to become secretary of the Navy Y. M. C. A. of Shanghai, which has offices at No. 6 Avenue Edward VII.

According to news received here on July 26, the Standard Oil Company of New York announced the issue of G. $1,000,000 of capital, practically doubling capitalization, for the purpose of pushing vast schemes of development.

Carl S. Whittier, special representative of the American Express Company of New York, who has been in Shanghai and North China for several weeks, expects to depart this week for South China, the Philippine Islands, Straits Settlements and Australia.

John R. Clarke, representative of Barker Brothers of Los Angeles, Cal., manufacturers of home furnishings, is in Shanghai on a business and pleasure trip. He expects to depart next week for Peking and other points in North China. He is staying at the Kalee Hotel.

The following is from the *Chicago Tribune*: Modest young lieutenant (reporting to C. O. after a thrilling raid in No Man's land)—Captain, I wish to report Private Hicks' conduct in the highest terms of praise. He is the bravest man in the world. He followed me every place I went.

Donald C. Rodgers, second secretary of the American legation, has been transferred to the American legation at Siam, where he will act as Charge d'Affaires. He will be relieved in Peking by R. Atherton, who has been second and third secretary at the American Embassy in Tokio.

The China & Japan Trading Company Ltd., with offices at No. 42 Kiangse Road, Shanghai, has issued notices to the effect that from the present date the name of the company has been changed as follows: "China, Japan & South America Trading Company, Ltd. The notice is signed by J. T. Disselduff, manager.

Henry Niederhold, an American business man from Philadelphia and Atlantic City, addressed the weekly meeting of the Rotary Club at the Trocodero Cafe at luncheon on Thursday, August 7. Mr. Niederhold arrived in Shanghai after a trip through Japan, Korea, Shantung province and North China. He is staying at the Astor House Hotel.

Invitations have been issued by the Shanghai Chinese Young Men's Christian Association for a reception given in honor of the Tsing Hua students who are departing for America to enter various colleges and universities to complete their education, at the Y. M. C. A. building, No. 120 N. Szechuen Road, on Sunday afternoon, August 10, at 5 o'clock.

It is announced that on next Saturday, August 9, the two hundred first issues of the *English Weekly*, published by the Commercial Press, Shanghai, will appear. Beginning with that issue a number of new sections will be added. The news section in the form of a supplement will be entirely translated into Chinese. The editor is T. T. Eugene Tseu, a well-known Anglo-Chinese scholar.

As announced by the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd., the s. s. *Monteagle* and the *Empress of Japan* have been requisitioned by the British government for the transfer of troops from Vladivostock to Vancouver, and the steamers will omit the port of Shanghai from Hongkong. The *Monteagle* will sail for Hongkong on August 8. The *Empress of Japan* is due to arrive here from Vancouver on August 11.

The Provincial Assembly of Shantung province, China, on July 30 sent a long cablegram to the Senate of the United States at Washington expressing the appreciation of the Chinese interests in that province for the inquiry that is being made into Japan's activities in China. The cablegram recounts the "Twenty-one demands" of 1915 and states that the railway agreements made by China and Japan in Shantung province were negotiated by "Chinese traitors and have not been sanctioned by the Chinese people."

The World's Chinese Students' Federation, Kiangsu Educational Association, National Vocational Educational Association, Shanghai Educational Bureau, Shanghai Students' Union, National Students' Federation, Shanghai Commercial Federation, and Western Returned Students' Union will give a farewell reception at Nanyang College on Saturday, August 9, at 5.30 p.m. for the party of 150 Tsinghua students who are leaving on August 16 for the United States to take up courses in American universities. Hon. Tang Shao-yi and Admiral Tsai Ting-kan will speak on the occasion.

The 40-piece military band of the Chinese Commissioner of Defense will supply the music at the reception to be given by the American University Club of China at the Columbia Country Club, Friday afternoon, August 8, at 5 p.m. The program will consist of dancing, refreshments, Chinese juggling, and a short program of speeches by Americans and Chinese. About 200 Chinese men and women students who are sailing on August 16 for America will be the guests at the reception. The total attendance is expected to be in excess of 400 consisting of members and their families of the University Club, Columbia Country Club and the American Club, and also any guests that they may invite.

The proceedings of the seventh annual meeting of the China Continuation Committee of Shanghai has been issued. The meeting was held in the Lecture Hall of the Union Church, Shanghai, during April 25 to April 30, and was presided over by the Rev. L. H. Roots, D.D. A review of the year's work was given by the chairman, recommendations arising out of the reports of the special committees were reported, and actions relating to the China Christian Educational Association and the China Medical Missionary Association were made by Dr. Gamewell, general secretary of the Association. In the appendixes are: Bye-laws of the China Continuation Committee; report of special committee on a forward evangelistic movement; preparations of candidates for church membership; statement on the Yunnan mission movement; report of the special committee on the Chinese Church, etc.

On Wednesday evening, July 30, the Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, No. 9 Ningpo Road, gave a dinner at the Yih Ping Shan Hotel, at which the problem of increasing and improving cotton production and manufacturers in China was discussed. Those present were: E. K. Howe, Robert Dollar Company; J. E. de Ballard, Asia Banking Corporation; C. W. Boden, Robert Dollar Co.; J. B. Powell, MILLARD'S REVIEW; Thomas Wong, textile engineer of Anderson, Meyer & Company; Moh Hue-tsoo, manager of Teh Dah Cotton

Spinning Company and Hou Sung Cotton Mill; Wong Su-ming, mill manager of Heng Foong Cotton Mfg. Company; Hsu Sing-zung, manager of Poo Yih Cotton Mill, salt merchant, capitalist; Woo Chee-zung, business manager of Dah Sung Cotton Mill; Soong Kee-sung, compradore of Little & Company; Kwei Yee-foong, Ta Tah Steamship Corporation; Woo Wen-tsai, Ta Tah Steamship Corporation; Yung Tsoong-king, proprietor of Mow Sing Flour Mill, and manager for several flour mills in Shanghai, manager of Sing Shen Cotton Mill; Sung Yee-mou, Dah Sung Cotton Mill; Kiang Kui-ching, manager of Yue Chong Cotton Mill, Wuhu; Chen Kwang-pu, general manager of Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank; Yang Tung-pu, sub-manager of Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank; Chu Shung- chong, sub-manager of Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank; Huang Han-liang, Shanghai Commerial & Savings Bank.

## Advertising Club of China Announces Year's Program of Lectures

A booklet containing the subjects for lectures to be given by the Advertising Club of China for the period of July 1919 to May 1920, has been sent to the members of the club. The following lectures are announced: (2) August 13—"The Advertising Agency in China and America," by Carl Crow; (3) September 10— (a) "What Shanghai Newspapers and Magazines have to offer the Advertiser," by Jabin Hsu, (b) "What the Purchase of Space Pays for in Newspapers and Magazines," C. F. Lin; (4) October 8—"To What Class of Illustrations will the Ordinary Chinese Reader React, and Why," by C. P. Yeh; (5) November 12—(a) "Office Methods and Forms," by J. S. Potter and J. A. Dissmeyer, (b) "Graphic Methods of Presenting Advertising Facts," by S. B. Stevenson; (6) December 10—"Chinese Superstition in Relation to Advertising," by S. S. Chow; (7) January 14—(a) Posters," by A. C. Row and C. F. Lin, (b) "The Three Ideas I Would Use for Wall Calendars or Novelties for the North China Trade," by P. S. Chow and S. P. Westaway; (8) February 11—(a) "The Introduction of a New Chop on the China Market," by E. Strassman, (b) "Chinese Layouts—Illustrated," by J. S. Chu; (9) March 10—(a) "Hong Names—Chinese Use of Characters," by S. D. Pan, (b) Criticism of Foreign Hong Names," by T. H. Yu; (10) April 14—Direct Mail Methods for China," by A. R. Hager, (b) "Compilation of Mailing Lists," by K. C. Chow.

## Americans Want Real Information About China and Japan

Paul Hutchinson, of Shanghai, editor of the *China Christian Advocate*, who is now in the United States, has written several interesting articles for this month's issue of his journal regarding the deep interest in America in Far Eastern affairs:

". . . . don't imagine that you can stick to the old method of telling funny or pathetic little stories about dear old sister Wang or poor old brother Li or cute little Siau Shi-lu and get away with it. You will find that your congregations are interested in bigger things. Before you go before them be sure that you can trace the history of China for the last one hundred years, and point out the significance of this and that and the other things, and tell them what the Japanese are up to. They want to know! And if you don't tell them, they'll ask you," says Mr. Hutchinson in one of the articles.

"I came over here with the firm intention of making some eminently respectable, safe-and-sane speeches, for who am I to make trouble for the missionary society? I've made some of those speeches—and in every case I have had to spend the next half hour answering questions that went right to the root of the present situation in the Far East.

"Why, out in Chicago I had made just such an innocuous speech, telling about the wicked 'tuchuns' and the others that are exploiting China from within and saying not a thing about external troubles, and then they began to pelt me with questions about the Shantung settlement announced that week. I didn't want to discuss Shantung, but they wanted me to. And the climax was reached when a man got up in his pew and waved his finger at me and shouted, 'Do you believe that Dr. Sidney L. Gulick is in the pay of the Japanese government?'"

# A Notable Chinese Woman

MRS. S. A. HARDOON

# Pond's Vanishing Cream

Is based on one of the most valuable skin-softening substances ever discovered—a substance whose affinity for the skin is so great that the moment it is applied it "Vanishes," and never reappears as do many other toilet preparations.

It is fragrant and refreshing—it imparts to the skin a delightful sensation of coolness and velvety smoothness.

A light touch of **Pond's Vanishing Cream** before applying powder gives the complexion an exquisite texture and a soft velvety bloom which cannot be obtained with powder alone. It is the ideal finishing touch.

As a safeguard against the ill effects of sun, wind, and weather, **Pond's Vanishing Cream** is simply wonderful—it preserves the necessary skin pliancy, and in the case of sunburn does much to prevent unsightly peeling.

We want you to know, not from what we say, but from actual experience, how good **Pond's Vanishing Cream** is for your skin. You have read about it, heard about it; now we want you to use it.


MRS. S. A. Hardoon, who celebrated her 54th birthday on August 2, was born of a Chinese family whose members distinguished themselves in statesmanship and scholarship during the early part of the Tching dynasty. Her education has been along Buddhistic lines and she was hardly 18 years old when she had mastered a number of the Suttras. Charity and benevolence have marked her career. When married to Mr. Hardoon 34 years ago she laid the foundation of a small school and devoted the major part of her husband's income to charity. Fortune smiled on them soon after their marriage and she persuaded her husband to enlarge the sphere of charity. She has edited and published the complete edition of the Buddhist Suttras in Chinese. Formerly only wealthy people could afford to purchase the text, as it cost $3,000. Now the Hardoon edition costs only $240 and hundreds of copies have been presented gratis to deserving scholars all over the world. She has also written and published a manual of the Buddha's higher teachings. About 300 boys and girls are being given free education and board and lodging and a large number of widows and orphans are being supported by her. She is maintaining another school at Hangchow and many other Chinese schools are given financial help. Mrs. Hardoon is also president of the society for resucitation of old literature and art, the members of which range from the President of the Chinese Republic to common scholars. Mrs. Hardoon thinks that China needs education more than any other thing and she says that it is the duty of every friend of China to help the cause of education.

H. P. S.

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## Women and Events

Mrs. J. G. Babcock, of Soochow, departed on Monday, August 4, for Tsingtao where she will spend the remainder of the summer.

The final of the Ladies Singles Championship was played at the Country Club, Bubbling Well Road, on Tuesday afternoon, August 5, and was won by Mrs. Braun. Captain E. I. M. Barrett was umpire and the singles were played between Mrs. Braun and Miss Coutts.

According to the War Department, Washington, D.C., the silk which was intended to be used for cartridge packing, will be sold to the public as silk fabric suitable for dress goods, suitings, draperies, etc. 17,000,000 yards are to be sold and will be offered for sale under sealed proposals.

Eighty cases of supplies, including 45 cases of corned beef, 20 cases of Red Cross materials and five cases of refugee garments, were sent to the American Red Cross in Siberia this week by the Central Committee. The s. s. *Simbirsk* in addition carried 8,933 garments and bandages and muslin for hospital purposes shipped by the British Women's Work Association of Shanghai to the British Military Mission.

A report submitted to the War Department by the American Red Cross Bureau of hospital administration, showing their scope of war service in France, more than 89,000 patients were treated in twenty-two hospitals of the organization. In addition to this the organization undertook a large scale of construction and operation of emergency hospitals, conducted 13 large dispensaries, eight infirmaries and eleven convalescent homes and manufactured practically all anaesthetic gas, splints and dressings, etc.

On Wednesday, August 6, Visitor's Day was held at the Columbia Country Club. Music was furnished by Kerry's Orchestra. On Friday, August 8, the American University Club held a reception at the Columbia Country Club at 5 p. m. for 200 Chinese students who are going to America to continue their education in the various colleges and universities. All members and their friends of the Columbia Country Club and the American Club were invited to attend. Refreshments were served. There were also several short addresses given.


**Business firms and agencies in Shanghai and other parts of China can do a great deal in the promotion of better relations between China and the rest of the world by sending a subscription for MILLARD'S REVIEW to their home offices in America or Europe.**

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# Porcelain and Pottery at Ching-te-chen

BY FRANK B. LENZ

CHING-TE-CHEN is one of the four largest towns of China. Technically it is not a city. It is a town because it has no wall. In reality it is a busy industrial city of three hundred thousand population. Two-thirds of the people are directly engaged in the manufacture and sale of porcelain and pottery. Romantically it is a city to stir men's souls. Longfellow wrote of it in one of his poems, "Keramos." Historically it dates back to the Han dynasty, 200 A.D. It is during this period that we find the first records of the production of porcelain in China, though earthernware vessels were probably produced some centuries earlier.

The city is located in the northeastern part of Kiangsi province and can be most easily reached by launch and houseboat from Nanchang. Two main streets, about three miles long and conforming to the contor of the river, comprise the principle thoroughfares. The city is about a mile wide. Furnaces, warehouses, shops and homes are all crowded together in a hopeless tangle. An unusual sight which greeted us as we approached was the great mounds of chipped and defective pottery piled high along the river bank. These dumps must have been thirty or forty feet thick. They represent the accumulated off-castings of the kilns for centuries. From an eminence in the western part of the city I counted seventy-eight big, yellow smoke stacks, this representing about half the total number of chimneys in the city. It is said that Ching-te-chen in her most flourishing days boasted of about five hundred kilns.

The most unusual feature of the city of porcelain fame is its conservativeness. "Bu k'ai t'ung"—not open to communication—is heard on every side. Although China is the home of the printing press there is not a single newspaper, either daily or weekly, published in this city of more than a quarter of a million inhabitants. The reason given for this unusual state of affairs is that the magistrates have always opposed the press, on the one hand because they were afraid of its political influence and on the other because of the financial support that would be involved. Ching-te-chen is devoid of electric lights and telephone. The few ricshaws which now faciliate communications are fighting for existence. While we were in the city a number of workingmen's guilds petitioned the chamber of commerce to abolish the ricshaws on the ground that they interfered with traffic.

There are many indications of progress, however. Christianity is influencing the life of the city through three protestant churches—the China Inland Mission, the Methodist Episcopal and the American Protestant Episcopal. The Catholic church which is under the care of a French father, has been in Ching-te-chen for sixty years. A park, located beside a lotus-covered lake, is the recent creation of a liberal-minded magistrate. Within two years this has grown to be a social center, with its industrial museum, restaurant, and open paths and walks. It is the only place in the city where one can get a breath of fresh air. The

# 美國如何能助中國

歐戰之結果美國獨較其他聯合國爲多幸運且幸運之途不一尤以經濟方面爲特甚工業與人力之發展國民愛國精神之滋長亦最彰著今就實業財政及軍事之進步而論美國已儕於世界領袖國之林矣

天既以此幸福賜美國美國人民不願獨私其利而願用其偉大權能以助幸運不逮吾美之民族並願用其富源以重建歐洲之殘破更願用其餘力以助他國如中國者俾其發展國力將來對於世界人類亦有所貢獻

美國於此次戰爭中未嘗取得任何新土地亦不欲得他國之土地若一千九百年美國與西班牙戰爭而得之菲律濱羣島今決許其獨立換言之卽以菲人所有者還諸菲人也今美國籌備一切實際上已完備故願以種種方法贊助中國美國人民向因從事於本國之發展遂罕注意於他國因此美國大多數人民對於中國情形不甚了了美國極願扶助中國然中國必須以美國如何能助中國之道告諸美人方可著手進行本報三年前始設於上海目的在能以美國情形告華人又以中國情形告美人且在華美人所主撰之雜誌祇有一密勒氏評論報而已

今爲增進本報之効役起見特行徵文之舉題爲美國如何能助中國佳卷第一名獎洋念五元第二名獎洋十五元第三名獎洋十元以下十名各送閱本報一年此項徵文專爲華人而設每篇不得逾一千字華英文均可期限本年九月一號截止凡得獎者姓名及原文均在本報宣布再應徵者不限于定閱本報諸君且徵文期內人人可享特價利益卽付洋五元可閱報七月是也一切投稿均請寄交上海愛多亞路一百十三號密勒氏評論報主筆收爲荷

上海密勒氏評論報主筆鮑敬

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THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort). Not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien Station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort s celebrated for its scenery where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.


Orphan Asylum is a place that cannot be overlooked. It should be named the Abandoned Girl-Baby Asylum. Last year 245 girl babies were received by this institution through a small door in a revolving barrel which is located in a niche near the front gate. Later these babies were sent out into the homes of the city to become wives and servants of the more well-to-do class. Ching-te-chen has twenty-two schools enrolling about two thousand pupils of primary grade. The Chamber of Commerce is a live organization housed in a modern foreign-style building and headed by a merchant scholar of much executive ability.

The location of Ching-te-chen is not accidental. It became the pottery center of the country and of the world centuries ago because of the enormous quantities of excellent clay in the district around Po Yang Lake. More than a dozen kinds of clay are found in the neighborhood of the lake except on the south side. The chief places from which this hard paste comes are Nan K'an, Yu Kan, Tung Keng and C'hi Men. At C'hi Men, which is just across the border in Anwhei province, there is a whole mountain of fine white clay.

Two very descriptive words are used by the Chinese in referring to the composition of porcelain—"C'hi Ku" or porcelain bone and "C'hi Ro" or porcelain flesh. The former gives strength and brittleness while the latter adds toughness. Unless these clays are mixed in the right proportions the vessels will either sag or crack when placed in the furnace. Technically the "bone" clay is Kaolin or China clay. It is an infusible substance derived from decomposed felspar of granite. The "flesh" clay is a white fusible material from a mixture of felspar and quartz. All these clays are hauled to Ching-te-chen in the form of soft white bricks by small flat bottomed boats. Thousands of Chinese boatmen are engaged in this work.

After the clays are thoroughly cleansed, sifted and refined they are kneaded together in varying proportions usually by the feet and are then ready for the potter. The wet lump of clay is placed on the stand of the potter's wheel, which is a Chinese invention. After revolving the wheel swiftly with a pole the potter deftly forms a vase, bowl or plate with his hands. The piece is then removed and placed on a long tray in front of the worker, where it awaits the next artisan. Handles and decorations, made in molds, are added and then the whole is scraped smooth and allowed to dry until it becomes ready for the next process—the under-glaze decoration. Several basic colors like blue and red can be painted on under the glaze. The glaze is next applied in various ways by dipping, by blowing on with a tube or by sprinkling. After the mark has been added the piece is ready for the furnace.

Porcelain placed in the kiln to be fired has to be protected in strong clay cylinderical vessels called saggers. These trays can be used from three to six times before they are ready for the scrap heap. Every piece of porcelain as it is set into the sagger is placed on a small round clay chip which has first been sprinkled with straw ashes. This prevents the fusing of the two pieces. In Ching-te-chen the only fuel that is used is short pieces of pine wood. It was found that the fumes from coal discolored the porcelain and accordingly its use was discontinued. The wood is transported to Ching-te-chen in river boats often from sources two or three hundred miles distant. These fuel boats coming and going are as important as the clay boats.

The kilns are large, egg-shaped ovens of yellow brick twenty feet long by twelve feet high, at the highest point. Because of the intense heat most of them, including the chimneys, must be rebuilt annually. Every piece of porcelain is placed in the furnace with great precision and arranged according to the temperature which is necessary for its complete firing. Only certain pieces can be placed at the top of the kiln. The furnace when full is entirely bricked up and the whole contents are kept at temperture of 1600 to 2000 degrees Centigrade, usually for a night and a day, after which the kiln is allowed to cool off and in due time the porcelain is removed. It has been found that one kiln keeps about ten factories in operation. This completes the operation if no other decorations other than the under-glaze decorations are desired, but if more elaborate colorings are used, further burnings in a kiln takes place. In applying other ornamental designs the artist often spends weeks or even months in completing a single piece, as was the case with a beautiful vase portraying the five relationships which we had the pleasure of inspecting in the leading factory of the city.

Porcelain is classified according to shape as follows: (1) "Yuan c'hi"—or round ware which includes cups, bowls, saucers and plates; (2) "Tso c'hi"—or irregular rounds including tea pots, vases, small round flat paint and ink boxes; (3) "Tiao hsiang"—or irregulars such as images, statues and representations of trees. A very interesting feature of the manufacturing porcess ta

Ching-te-chen is that the factories produce procelain according to shape. That is, Mr. Wang makes only round ware while Mr. Li's factory is devoted entirely to the production of tea pots. Clustered around the Fukien Guild Hall in the eastern part of the city for example, we found about twenty Fukienese families devoting their entire time to the making of images such as the God of War, Goddess of Mercy, the Three Stars—Happiness, Longevity and Posterity—and the Gods of Harmony. Among the collection we also noticed some obscene pieces.

There is only one plant in Ching-te-chen which produces all varieties of porcelain and pottery—the Kiangsi Porcelain Company. It was organized a number of years ago on a modern basis and is a paying concern. No foreigners are connected with it in any capacity. Its yearly output amounts to more than one hundred thousand dollars, Mexican standard. This company received the grand prize for the best exhibition of porcelain at the Panama Pacific International Exposition in 1915. Among the four hundred male employees are one hundred formerly engaged by the Imperial Pottery. In fact with the downfall of the Ching dynasty in 1911, the Kiangsi Porcelain Company practically took over the entire plant of the famous old pottery. The Imperial Pottery had a long and noble history. It was established in the Sung dynasty which lasted from 960 to 1279 A.D. The emperor, Chiu Tsung, who began the dynasty founded the royal manufactory at Ching-te-chen and down through the centuries each succeeding emperor gave it his support and encouragement. It is reported that it was a part of Yuan Shih-k'ai's imperial plans to reopen the pottery on his ascendancy to the throne. This is but one of the would-be-emperor's dreams that was cut short by his death in 1916.

Porcelain in large quantities is still used by Peking officials. It was my pleasure on several occasions to meet at feasts President Hsu Hsi-chang's representative who had been in Ching-te-chen for several months purchasing special wares to be used as gifts in the Capital. We visited the vase shop which filled his orders and saw there dozens of vases in every stage of development, later to be presented to foreign diplomatists and Mongol princes.

There is no unemployment in Ching-te-chen. Industrial conditions, however, are not perfect. Long hours, poor food, no rest days and unsanitary living conditions make the worker's lot anything but enviable. Laborers are organized, first according to the general section from which they come—Anhwei, Ching-te-chen and all other provinces. They are further formed into guilds according to the kind of work they are engaged in. Strikes are not infrequent but violence is seldom resorted to. The Chamber of Commerce is the usual mediator. Many women are engaged in various forms of porcelain production such as painting, engraving and lettering. The apprentice system prevails throughout the industry as in every trade in China. It was very interesting to note the artistic ability of a number of small boys engaged in painting birds, flowers, fish, and bats—the latter being an omen of good fortune.

Wages range from ten cents to one dollar per day, Mexican standard, for potters and molders. The artist's wages range from twelve to fifteen cents to three dollars per day. No worker, however, is paid for the number of hours he works; he is paid by the piece or by the job. On the other hand no artisan must work too long. If a man is found overworking the limit his fellow workers will set upon him and severely beat him.

According to the revenue collector's statement between five and six million dollars worth of porcelain is sold from Ching-te-chen every year. Most of this is for domestic use; the Chinese having not yet learned the value of pushing international trade. The total amount of porcelain and pottery exported from China in 1916 was Tls. 1,092,081.

Perhaps the most popular design of porcelain with foreigners is the "ling lung" or rice pattern found in dishes, cups and bowls. The Chinese have learned the art of producing the foreign-style dinner sets in this pattern and are finding a ready market for them. Skill and time are the essential elements in the production of this pattern. The wet clay is first formed into a crude cup or plate on the potter's wheel. After the piece has dried several hours or a day it is carefully scraped with a special kind of knife that conforms to the curveture of the vessel. The next step is to cut in the kernel shaped holes. This is done with a small flexible steel lance by a skilled workman. I had always thought that the rice pattern was made by pressing kernels of rice into the damp clay. This erroneous impression was not corrected until I saw the actual process. After these small apertures have been completed the vessel is ready for the under-glaze


## Chinese Government Railway

### Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Haucbowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex.$17.182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record); $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388 and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524.741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

**Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the**

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painting. Decorating finished, the next step is to apply the glazing fluid. This is a thin milky substance of high grade porcelain in raw cold form. Sometimes the bowl is dipped but the liquid is usually put on with a soft wool brush. This operation is repeated thirty times, with an interval for drying until all the holes are filled. Only about six coatings can be applied a day. The piece is then fired in the usual manner. Coming out of the furnace the filled holes stand out as beautiful translucent designs.

The largest exporting firm of porcelain and pottery ware from Ching-te-chen is the Soy Kee Company of New York City. This company through its resident agent buys, packs and exports more than eighty thousand dollars' worth of goods annually. Every piece of chinaware is carefully packed by hand in rice straw before it is placed in large boxes. These foreign boxes are made in Ching-te-chen and after being marked both in Chinese and English are shipped directly to New York.

Y. M. C. A., Nanchang, China.

## Du Pont Interests Establish Eastern Headquarters in Shanghai!

The E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Export Company, representing the foreign sales organization of the great Du Pont interests of Wilmington, Del., U.S.A., has established an office in Shanghai for the handling of the Far Eastern trade from Siberia to Australia. T. E. Doremus will be manager of the local office and with him will be associated H. B. Campbell, assistant sales manager for Japan, Siberia and China. The offices will be located in the Union Building at No. 1 The Bund.

Some of the principal products of the Du Pont Company are Fabrikoid, Pyralin, paints, dyes, chemicals, blasting powder, etc. The company is now said to be one of the largest American manufacturers of dyes, chemicals and paints in addition to its reputation as the world's largest manufacturers of powder and explosives. The Du Pont organization is one of the five largest business corporations in America and its contract for explosives with the American government for the war was said to be twice the amount of the entire Japanese government budget for one year. It is understood that the Far Eastern office here will not deal in explosives but will devote its energies to its industrial products. The Shanghai office will be opened on September 1.

## Big Book Concerns in Dispute Regarding Japanese Interests

The June issue of the *Japan Industrial World* contained an article advocating commercial and industrial cooperation between Japan and China, and cited the Commerical Press as an example of successful joint enterprise. On learning of the article, the Commercal Press wrote to the editor of the above-mentioned magazine, pointing out that the Japanese shares were redeemed in January, 1914, since which time this printing house cannot be considered a Chino-Japanese concern. The editor promised to correct the mistake in a subsequent issue. Information reached the Commercial Press that some one had translated that portion of the article dealing with the Commercial Press into Chinese and was sending it to the Chinese teachers and school authorities, hoping thus to make the educators of China believe that the Commerical Press is owned by Japanese. The Commerical Press offered through the Chinese papers a reward of $1,000 for information as to who was sending out the circular. On the next day the Chung Hwa Book Company, a rival concern, put a notice in the Chinese newspapers and confessed that they did it, claiming that there was nothing wrong in the translation and suggesting that the Commercial Press send the reward of $1,000 to the Students' Union. Following this the Commerical Press inserted a notice in the press, heading it with a classical quotation that means "When the water goes down the rock is revealed." It implied that it was known at last as to who was at the bottom of the statement. In reply the Chung Hwa Book Company published a notice asking as to the meaning of "rock." The Commerical Press then published in the daily press facsimiles of the documents showing that the

## "Who's Who In China"

Within the next few weeks, Millard's Review is planning to issue in book form the series of biographical sketches with pictures that have appeared in its columns during the past year. The book will be printed on good paper and will contain the biographies and photographic reproductions of approximately 60 of China's present political and industrial leaders.

The cost of the book in a heavy cardboard binding will be Mex. $1.00. In case you desire a more substantial cloth binding the cost will be Mex. $2.

The publication of this "Who's Who in China," will fill a long-felt need in this country, and also abroad where there is a lack of definite information regarding the men who are actually doing things in China.

Every school, governmental and foreign—every foreign legation—every foreign consulate—every business house—and every governmental department in China will desire copies of this important publication.

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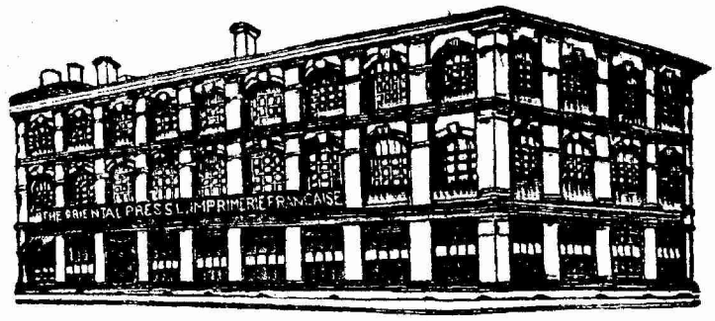


View of the Oriental Press Offices and Works and home of Millard's Review

*AGENTS FOR*

**Pacific Ports,** the important publication of Frank Waterhouse & Co., Seattle, U. S. A. This book of information contains material that should be in the hands of exporters and importers and shipping firms having connections in China or the Far East. It is a book of four hundred and fifty pages and is conveniently bound. The 1918 edition is now ready for distribution at Gold. $3.00 net. Apply to,

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Japanese shares were bought back in 1914 and the recognition of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce that the Commerical Press is a purely Chinese company. One especially interesting phase of the dispute is that while the Chung Hwa Book Company is fighting the Commercial Press its manager is a shareholder of the Commercial Press. It is rumored that the entire matter may finally result in a legal contest.

## Nestle's Food Company Charged With "Unfair Competition"

The first complaint to be brought before the American Federal Trade Commission alleging "unfair methods of competition" in export trade under the recently enacted Webb-Pomerene Act was recently brought against the Nestle's Food Company Incorporated of New York. The complaint alleges that the company during 1918 adopted and used on condensed milk cans exported to Mexico labels which indicate that the milk is manufactured in Europe, although in fact it is manufactured in the United States. The formal complaint is made upon the ground that this may give the Nestle Company an undue preference, in the eyes of the Mexican consumers, over its American competitors. It is presumed that the Federal Trade Commission and the courts will regard as unfair in export trade anything that is held to be unfair in domestic trade. The foregoing information is covered in considerable detail in the June issue of *The Americas*, a monthly magazine published by the National City Bank of New York.

## Commercial and Financial Notes

According to the *New York Journal of Commerce*, the cotton acreage in the United States for 1919 will be 34,700,000 acres and the crop percentage will be 71.4 per cent. The estimated crop is figured at 11,800,000 bales.

According to a recent notice from the Chinese Commissioner of Customs, Shanghai, from August 1, 1919, the Chinese Customs will charge a fee for the provisional registration of trade marks and patents. From this date a remittance of Mex. $7.50 must accompany applications from foreign countries. There is no change announced in the filing procedure.

A dividend of Tls. 0.25 (being at the rate of 2.777 per cent) was authorized at the annual meeting of the Pengkalan Durian (Rubber) Estate Ltd. held in Shanghai July 30. On this estate also a tiger interfered with the work, one of the 13 victims being a tapper; the tiger was eventually poisoned. Statistics given by L. E. Canning, the chairman, showed that while this company was adversely affected by the general conditions prevailing, its position as whole was much more favorable than that of the average rubber company.

A final dividend of Tls. 9 per share was declared at the annual meeting of the Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co. Ltd. held in Shanghai July 29. One of the features of the meeting was that a shareholder had asked a number of questions in writing to which J. Prentice, who presided, replied. The questions generally were directed to the point as to whether the land, docks, buildings, machinery, plant and steam launches were worth more or less than they were put down for in the books. The answers of the chairman right through were that these properties of the company were actually worth considerably more than their book value.

It is reported that passenger fares from Shanghai to Japan ports, Manila and Honkong to Japan ports and Shanghai will be increased, on August 15, by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd, and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha. The new tariff will be announced in Hongkong dollars, and the present gold-dollar rates will be abolished. The following shows the new rate in Shanghai and Hongkong dollars and the old dollar charges.

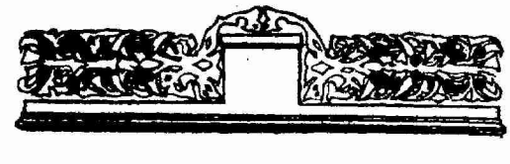
| From S'hai To | Old Rate | New Rate |
|---|---|---|
| Hongkong | S'hai $64.00 | G. $49.50 |
| Manila | S'hai $58.00 | G. $45.00 |
| Kobe | S'hai $49.50 | G. $36.00 |
| Yokohama | S'hai $57.00 | G. $44.00 |
| **From Hongkong To** | | |
| Shanghai | H. K. $42.50 | G. $33.00 |
| Kobe | H. K. $85.50 | G. $66.00 |
| Yokohama | H. K. $92.50 | G. $71.50 |

## At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Schultheirs, San Francisco; Lieut. Millan; Lieut. Joyce; S. Smith; Miss A. Lee; Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, Mr. Purkhoff; W. Woodruffe; Miss Gill, London; Mr. and Mrs. Bell, London; Mr. and Mrs. Cann, Manila; H.L. Hunt, Manila; C. H. James; Col. Ctoyre; W. Golding; Mrs. Gayler; Miss Fowler, Local; H.L. Hudson; Miss A.E. Beverly; Miss Anna Rhodes; Mr. and Mrs. F. L. White, London; C.H. Meyers, Tientsin; J. Kulka, Tientsin; A.B. Scheldmenden, Nanking; P. D. Keefe, Nanking; Mr. and Mrs. Whitelan, Tientsin.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: E.S. Yannoulates; Chefoo; V. Possioviet, Vladivostock; Mr. Vsevolsky; Matronemoff; Y. Pasinvar, Vladivostock; Mr. Hower, Hankow; H. Dunning, Hankow; F. B. Wreaks, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. J. Watson, Hankow; D. Weatherske; A.C. Cannon; Mr. and Mrs. B.G. Lasen; Mr. and Mrs. M.I. Hodge; M. Jones; R.I. Bowenmeir; Mr. and Mrs. Yoodyldle; Piminoff, Harbin; C. Birion, Ningpo; M.O. Nach; K. Woo. W. J. Urquhart.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Mr. Mosc. Goehler and daughter, Kuling; A. G. Brenchley, London; A. S. Russel, London; J. P. Pearson, London; A. Yager, Los Angeles; Mr. Moo; Henry Jory; J. Denismore, Nanking; Mr. and Mrs. D. K. Forman and son; R. Rasmussen, Local; R. A. Cevit, London; A. Fraser; Carl Larson, H. Fechs, Dalny; Mrs. T. Spooking, Dalny; O. Paus, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Henkel, Hankow; L. J. Kindsen, Hankow; K. K. Leim, Peking; Capt. F. C. Ferguson, Tientsin; Capt. K. E. Tauber; M. N. Smith, Kobe.



# New Books and Publications

## Scientific Study of Education

"*Introduction to the Scientific Study of Education*," *by Charles Hubbard Judd. New York: Ginn & Co., 1918.*

WHILE most people realise the importance of the school in the life of society, many do not appreciate the fact that the school is a complex social institution which requires definite knowledge and expert management for its efficiency. Time was when opinion and tradition were thought sufficient to justify school practices and to guide educational policy. As a result, valuable time, energy and money were wasted in misdirected education. But the scientific spirit has invaded the field of schoolmen and gradually there has been developed a science of education which, among other things, "aims to subject present practices to rigid tests and comparisons and to analyze all procedure in the schools by experimental methods and by observation" for the purpose of promoting better results in school work and adapting education to the needs both of the child and society. Professor Judd's book serves as an introduction to this new science. With a clear style and historic perspective, the author states and discusses various problems actually met with in the conduct of schools and teaching of the young. These problems are of interest not only to the school teacher and officer in a professional way, but also to the parents of children and thinking members of the community at large, for it is upon intelligent grasp of the educational situation on the part of the latter that good management of schools ultimately depends.

The discussions are arranged in short chapters, at the end of which are questions and readings to guide one to pursue the study further than is permitted within the limits of the book. The carefully selected bibliography will be especially helpful. The book has the American Public School as background for its discussions, but this in no way minimizes its value as a treatise on education. Its modern view of education, its emphasis on scientific methods of study, and its appreciation of social needs should make the book especially valuable in this country where the schools have only recently got out of the traditional ruts and where the scientific study of education is yet in its infancy.

Y. Y. T.

St. John's University,
Shanghai, August 1, 1919.

## China

*China of the Chinese, by E. T. C. Werner. Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, Ld. 9-net.*

The author of this work, one of many in the countries and peoples series undertaken by the publishers, has set himself a difficult task, of which he has acquitted himself well, in endeavoring in the short space of a single volume to outline, however briefly, the political history, the domestic, ceremonial, political, military, ecclesiastical and other institutions, the religions, the language and the products of so old, so extensive and so varied a nation as the Chinese.

The result of his endeavors is an eminently readable book which, if it contains little that is new, save some unorthodox views of the author, will be full of interest to the general public.

The chapter on ceremonial institutions is a particularly interesting one, though it is to be hoped that the author's Chinese lore is more accurate than his Greek mythology on p.140. There is a reference (on p.6) to the Japanese as being in possession of Formosa since 1910, which is obviously a clerical, or probably a typographical, error and which should be corrected in future editions.—"*N. C. D. N.*"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# The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

MARSHAL, COMMISSIONER, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.

CLERK, James P. Connolly.

REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, } William A. Chapman.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.

OFFICE HOURS { Judge 9-12.30; 3-5. Staff, 9-12; 2-4.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:

DEPUTY CLERK, Emery J. Woodall.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

*Recent Filings:*

July 31, 1919; Cause No. 716; In re Last Will and Testament of Murdo M. Mackenzie, deceased; deposition.

August 2, „ Cause No. 808; United States v. Edward Gavin; affidavit; writ.

„ 4, „ Cause No. 809; United States v. K. J. Corkery; complaint.

„ 5, „ Cause No. 810; In re Last Will and Testament of Archie D. Rice, deceased; petition; deposition; inventory.

„ 6, „ Cause No. 811; In re Estate of Herbert E. Dennis, deceased; report of death; inventory; deposition.

„ 7, „ Cause No. 609; In re Last Will and Testament of George A. Derby, deceased; receipts.

*Hearings:*

August 4, 1919; Cause No. 675; Siao King Kee v. American Trading Company; taking of further evidence.

„ 4, „ Cause No. 809; United States v. K. J. Corkery.

„ 7, „ Cause No. 810; In re Last Will and Testament of Archie D. Rice, deceased; on admission to probate of will.

*Judgments and Orders:*

August 4, 1919; Cause No. 809; United States v. K. J. Corkery; fine.

„ 7, „ Cause No. 811; In re Estate of Herbert E. Dennis, deceased; directing issuance of letters of administration.

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YUT SAE CHANG & CO., PLAINTIFFS, vs. ARKELL & DOUGLAS, INC., DEFENDANT.

(*Filed July 3, 1919*)

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Messrs. Jernigan, Fessenden & Rose, by Mr. Rose, for Plaintiffs.
Messrs. Fleming, Davies & Bryan, by Mr. Davies, for Defendant.

---

LOBINGIER, J.:

Defendant demurs to a complaint alleging:

"That on or about the 23rd day of July 1918 the parties hereto entered into a contract whereby the defendant agreed to sell and the plaintiffs agreed to buy a certain quantity of wire nails, which defendant warranted should conform to and be in accordance with the certain specifications in said contract set forth, and a copy of which said contract is hereto attached, marked Exhibit A, and made a part hereof."

Certain clauses of the written instrument are invoked according to which defendant restricts its liability to that of "commission agents," and authorities are cited to the effect that there is no implied warranty of quality in such cases. It will be observed, however, that in the paragraph above quoted it is not alleged either that there was an implied warranty or that one was embodied in the written instrument but merely that "defendant warranted" that the nails in question "should conform to and be in accordance with the certain specifications" etc. This averment would admit evidence of an express warranty independent of the contract and is admitted by the demurrer.

The complaint further alleges that the nails tendered fail to comply with said specifications but that plaintiffs had previously paid the purchase price on a draft drawn by defendant which amount it is the object of the action to recover. Assuming that defendant is, as the written instrument recites, nothing more than a "commission agent" it could hardly retain the purchase price while at the same time failing to deliver goods in accordance with the contract. It was suggested by defendant's counsel that the price had probably been meanwhile paid over to the vendor. If such is the case it might, when properly pleaded, afford an item of defense but from the complaint it would appear that the money is still in defendant's possession and we do not think that even the numerous exemptions contained in the written instrument would entitle defendant to hold the money while causing a failure of delivery. Those exemptions appear to have been intended for the most part to relieve against liability for acts of the vendor or manufacturer but even if applied to defendant's own acts they hardly seem to include a case like that made by the complaint.

It may be that an entirely different case will be presented after answer or upon the trial but the complaint seems to state facts entitling the plaintiffs to some relief and the demurrer must, therefore, be overruled.

---


**IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA**

In re Last Will and Testament of LUS D. COOPER, Deceased. | Cause No. 802 | Estate No. 298

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Executrix of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before January 18, 1920, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

(Mrs.) ANNIE COOPER,
Executrix,
No. 4, Ezra Road,
Shanghai, China.

July 18, 1919.

**IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA**

In re Estate of EDITH JANE STANLEY, Deceased. | Cause No. 807 | Estate No. 299

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Aministrator of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before February 1, 1920, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

Francis Frederick Stanley,
Administrator,
No. 5, Markham Park,
Shanghai, China.

August 1, 1919.